

INSIDE: Manitoba's fight over French

Maclean's

OCTOBER 3, 1983

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

\$1.25

UNDER THE GUNS IN LEBANON

Risking a
new Vietnam

Life and death
in a battlefield state



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COVER

Under the guns in Lebanon

As the combined military might of the nations serving with the multinational peacekeeping forces in Lebanon eliminated their deadly arsenals, the spiraling civil conflict began to spark fears of a general Middle East war. At the same time, attempts to mount an effective ceasefire faltered on with little sign of success.

—Page 20



Fighting over French rights

The recent flare-up over French rights in Mauritius has caused division, fear and confusion. And the territorial dispute could turn explosive before long.

—Page 14



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Grand acts

When Royal Phillips' Grand Théâtre opened its season in London, Ont., it was clear that the prince of Canadian theatre had returned with a vengeance.

—Page 48



The sorrow and the fury

An FBI press bottled pillar in force against government rising, President Ferdinand Marcos responded with a pledge to crack down on civil disobedience.

—Page 28



The family of the Expos

For the fifth year in a row the Montreal Expos' dreams of World Series glory have turned to ashes. It may be time for major changes at the club.

—Page 47



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LETTERS

Balancing terror

I must congratulate Anderson for his *Sight*: 12 color story, *Flight into darkness*, which was surprisingly free of the self-slaved hysteria the media have indulged in since the downing of the Korean passenger jet. In that same article U.S. President Ronald Reagan is quoted as saying to the Soviet Union as "a state whose citizens permit such atrocities." I wonder what he would have to say about a state whose values permitted the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima. He can point to those in the world that it has the technology to do so. A states task is to see that we know no qualms about risking the lives of 300 innocent people as a cover for a spring... or some bombing... or some... or some... — ERIC COLEMAN, JR.

— BALLOON COLLECTIVE
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For many years governments have been
striving that the safest way to peace is
through a balance of terror. Now 200
people on KAL Flight 807 are dead because
the Soviet Union was afraid—
afraid that its defense had been split in
two. Can there be any better argument for
everyone of us to work for disarmament?
—HALINA TALAROWSKI

— 1940-1941
Sommerhalte, Sankt

Anti-Semites using Shemoneh Etzot to discriminate

that, any thoughtful person would have to wonder whether we are doing anything to give the Soviets cause to doubt our own intentions and if this might not have something to do with their beliefs.

— DIETER HILDEBRAND
World Federation of Christians,
Toronto

People support a weaker currency

Peter C. Newman, in his column on Spar Aerospace (Spar's soaring success in space, Business Watch, Aug. 26), states that the company's Brazilian sales "could not have been achieved without the aggressive support of Brazil's Força Aérea. However, Newman could also

The shooting down of an unarmed passenger plane is clearly not the act of a self-assured country confident of any military superiority. It is the act of a hyperdefensive country willing to pay an enormous price in international prestige for the smallest of provocations. We can take this as evidence of the extent to which the Soviets are genuinely anxious about us. On the basis of

PASSAGES

RESIGNED: Major Moore, 66, playwright, actor, producer, critic, professor and champion of Canadian arts, as the chairman of the Canada Council, a position he has held for the past four years in Ottawa. Moore resigned for "personal reasons," effective the end of September, but no replacement has been named.

1943 Andrew Brooks, 71, founder of the New Democratic Party and noted civil liberties lawyer, of a heart attack. In Victoria, Brooks was a past president of the Ontario Co-operative Commonwealth Federation from 1946 to 1948 and later became its national treasurer. He represented Jaffray's Canadian in an opposing the government's plan for mass deportations after the Second World War and served the Saskatchewan and Trade Labor Act. He was the MP for Toronto's Greenwich riding between 1968 and 1970, during which time he brought welcome drift to House of Commons debates.

AWARDED The William J. Demarest medal to Sir William Stephenson, 85, Canadian-born spy master during the Second World War, code-named Intrepid, by the veterans of the Office of Strategic Services, the precursor of the C.I.A., in New York. Stephenson's given speech condemning Soviet domination to dominate the world and periodically failed to mention Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau who he stated Western leaders who he had, are alert to the Communist threat.

GENERATOR Gerd Heidemann, the reporter who bought the forged Hitler diaries for *Stato* magazine, after a recent judicial review, in Hamburg. **Balger Schindler**, Heidemann's attorney, said that his client had been completely cleared of allegations that he helped Konrad Kujla to forge the diaries.

*Senior Vice-President, World Trade,
International Banking Division,
The Royal Bank of Canada,
Toronto.*

Connections

An article headlined *Cutting ties* on page 10 appeared in some editions of the Sept. 19 issue of *Macleans*. Maclean's did not intend to imply that TownChallenge had ousted Trivul Parente, nor did the same people involved in the TownChallenge helped organize the TV show about Trivul Parente, as the article implied. TownChallenge has disengaged from its former leader. TownChallenge has also disengaged from any legal obligation. Its organizers have indeed complied with copyright law. Maclean's regrets the error.



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Review: calling a spade a spade

Moskow's does well to interview Eugene V. Batinov (Q&A, Aug. 22), who, with decades of experience and immense knowledge of both Soviet and U.S. weaponry, towers head and shoulders above the superficial ignorances of the "peacen" movement. Batinov was indeed that mixture of wishful thinking and outright fraud, for it represented no real change in the Soviet Union's "struggle against imperialism" (that is the Western democracies) to which Leonid Brezhnev dedicated himself at the 26th Party Congress. For calling a spade a spade, Batinov will be rewarded as a "hero" and a "Cold Warrior."

—GREG LANSING,
Vancouver

A failure to get a grip

Mulroney's iron grip (Cover, Aug. 29) may well be an accurate description of Brian Mulroney's hold on the Progressive Conservative party's apparatus, but the title seems apt given the government's grip on economic realities. In recent interviews he has confessed his belief that Canada requires foreign investment to create jobs. A failure to grasp the economic productivity of the down-the-hill stimulation effected by transfer payments seems a serious impediment to an aspiring prime minister. If Mulroney seeks to offer an alternative to the policies, as well as the existence, of the Liberal government, he would be well advised to rely on more than checks of conventional wisdom.

—JOHN HARRIS
Ottawa

The sin of illicit sexuality

I take exception to what Father Alphonse De Valk said in his letter to the editor (More or less obscene, Aug. 8). Although it is true that the Catholic church now permits with encouragement those who have had an abortion, it is not fair for him to suggest that this form of punishment has been an enforcement device for "almost 2,000 years." In fact, this form of punishment is fully recent in church history (1688), and was also rejected in the teaching that abortion is homicide at the stage of final development. There has been a great deal of debate within the church over the issue of when human life begins with the majority opinion of both the papacy and most theologians being that the soul enters the body sometime after conception. This view is consistent with other articles of faith—in that there cannot be a human soul in a less than fully human body. Up until 1688 there were many examples of the church allowing abortion for various reasons.

The church has only been consistent in permitting abortion because it concealed the sin of illicit sexuality—not because it

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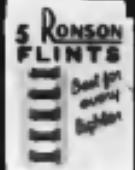
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is killing a human life. Because of this inconsistency in teaching and practice, the Pope's statement has not spoken influence on the subject of abortion, or birth control for that matter, although with his hairy-handed words, extreme pessimism and use of coarse language he appears to have done so. I would wish De Valk to look deeper into the tenets of his faith and the history of debate in his own church and not to misrepresent the true nature of the issue to the public.

— GADY S. WILLIAMS,
St. John's

Easy steps to lower interest rates

This is in reference to the article "The nervous money markets" (Business, Sept. 5). Your magazine, in this and other similar articles, has concentrated to focus only on the government spending aspect of the interest rate debate. This analysis, however, ignores the inflation factor which would lead to lower (or constant) future interest rates, even in the face of higher government spending. First of all, most of Canada's industries are operating at barely 60 per cent of available capacity. Any increases in demand for goods will not be met by production from new machines. These firms will simply use existing machinery. Thus, initially, business demand for funds will be halted. Secondly, when business profits rise, as they should in a recovery, the pool of available funds for banks to loan out will also increase. Businesses will will use more. With the amount of funds available for loans going up and the demand by business for these funds low, the present recovery should be able to handle increased government spending.

— PHILIP COOPER,
Halifax

In keeping with Canada's apologetic after-you-tobacco attempt to follow the Reagan-Thatcher restraint tempo, I would like to suggest the elimination of an obvious redundancy. Rather than have these restraint policies passed, clunkily and ponderously, through provincial and federal legislatures, could we not, instead, instruct William Bennett, Pierre Trudeau and their cabinet cronies—the obvious middlewifes in this charade? We could then have restraint policies delivered directly from their mouths, the boardrooms of Canada's major corporations. Our corporate leaders could expand by decree, issuing their edicts by ticker tape from the Toronto Stock Exchange. Does contact between our political policymakers (aka "Corporate Canada") and their humble servants (aka "the people") would be easier, faster and more cost-efficient.

— PATRICK O'BRIEN,
Port Hope, Ont.

Synthetic exploiters in one pot

Regarding Allan Fotheringham's column "The Politics of Religion" (Sept. 12), while I find myself in agreement with the intent of the article as well as his political views, Fotheringham has been transformed about the role of the Protestant churches in the nuclear debate and other social concerns. There have been powerful statements made and actions taken by the United Church of Canada et al. His levels on the nuclear issue. One need only check back issues of *The Observer*, its magazine, the last meeting of its general council, actions taken in one of its conferences last May or review the content of any speech made by its moderator, Clark MacDonald, to realize the depth of commitment. The United Church has a long and proud tradition of social action and concern. It has risked even the alienation of some of its members to "speak out on the matters of real life." Please, Fotheringham, get your facts straight!

— HELEN C. S. BRADLEY,
Parrsboro, N.S.

It seems that Allan Fotheringham has jumped on the now popular bandwagon of antibeliever biasing. On one hand, he finds Catholic bishops speaking out against government policies on nuclear armaments and on the other his crass-clothesline evangelists for daring to speak out for some government policies and against the moral decay of our civilization. Fotheringham groups all Christians evangelists in one large pot of money-hungry charlatans. In fact, I agree, as with any cause, that there is a group of synthetic exploiters. However, I do not believe that Jerry Falwell or Billy Graham, among others, are in that number. Fotheringham states that to Graham "Christ is not as important as a three run." My question is, how does he know? The answer, of course, is that he does not, but by his half-truths and bits of information he implies full and complete researched knowledge, which is clearly misleading. — DONALD A. MCDONALD, Brampton, Ont.

A missed moment

As an author, I was pleased to see Doug Fetherling's positive review of my book *Karen's Canadian Forgotten War* (Books, Sept. 12). I was somewhat disappointed, however, to see that Col. Jim Ross was tagged with an incorrect first name.

— JOHN WELADE,
Brampton, Ont.

Letters are printed and may be considered. We cannot guarantee names, addresses and telephone number. Mail correspondence to *Letter to the Editor*, Maclean's magazine, Maclean-Hunter Bldg., 99 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5J 1A7.

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FOLLOW-UP

The legacy of Love Canal

By Linda McQuaig

Five years ago New York state health authorities sent shock waves throughout North America when they evacuated pregnant women and young children from a quiet suburb of Niagara Falls. About 1,000 homes were in a sprawling 12-acre neighborhood known as Love Canal, and around 800 houses in Love Canal had been built by Hooker Chemical and Plastics Corp. had dumped 22,000 tons of toxic wastes during the late 1940s and early 1960s. Hooker had buried most of the chemicals in steel drums, but as the contaminants had begun to erode, toxic sludge was seeping into the backyards and basements of residents. mounting evidence of health risks—from birth defects to cancer—eventually compelled state and federal governments to relocate more than 700 families who had lived in the area. Now the U.S. government wants to resettle the area. But there is evidence that the dangers that drove the original residents out remain. The results of the government's own testing raises serious questions about the region's risks.

Currently, the once-thriving neighborhood is almost deserted. Workers bulldozed the homes beside the canal last spring. In the surrounding area many of the houses are boarded up. Only 180 of the original 800 families remain, after declining as a government offer to buy their properties at pre-settlement prices ranging from \$1,800 to

50,000. But federal authorities have long envisioned returning the area completely. In 1980 they established the Love Canal Area Revitalization Agency (LCARA) to devise plans to sell the abandoned houses to new buyers. The agency's executive director, Richard Morris, talks enthusiastically about marketing the neighborhood by giving it "whatever is needed that might not be found in other areas." Morris wants to dress up the neighborhood with new streets, lamps and landscaping, and give the area a new name, such as "Stonington."

But opponents of the plan charge that those changes will not reduce the potential health risks of living near the Love Canal. One of the most outspoken critics of the agency's revitalization plan is one of its own members, John Lynch. He declared that several of the agency's employees are legal polluters, who may be anxious to resettle the Love Canal area in order to help the city fight \$1 billion in lawsuits from former residents. Said Lynch, "That was they could say, 'Look, these people are living there, and there is no problem.'" In view of the fact that there are 27,000 chemical dumps in the United States, Lynch also believes that government authorities are reluctant to set a precedent of abandoning areas around the sites.

Lynch and others on the 100-member Environmental Task Force, a Niagara Falls church group fighting a replacement plan, fear that governments will eventually use the new residents as guinea

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That fear is all the stronger because of suspicions that the 250 families who have expressed an interest in moving into the houses are largely heterogeneous families. Morris acknowledged that the homes would be "good value" but he insisted that his agency will not reacquire the area until the government determines that it is safe.

Still, critics say that state and federal agencies downplay the dangers of chemical sites. A 1982 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) study found low-level contamination in the area surrounding the Love Canal. Yet the federal government concluded that the contamination was not sufficient to make the area uninhabitable and decided to proceed with resettlement plans. But Congress launched an examination of the EPA's data through its investigative branch, the Office of Technology Assessment (OTA).

In a highly critical report released in June, the OTA called the EPA's testing inadequate and drew attention to the high concentrations of the extremely toxic chemical dioxin found in parts of the surrounding area. It argued that there was insufficient evidence to conclude the area is unsafe. OTA project director Joel Hirschhorn told *Newsweek* that the cleanup effort at Love Canal is flawed because it attempts to contain wastes through a seepage collection system instead of removing or destroying them. "Any containment approach is ultimately going to fail at some point," he said. "What more people have not considered is that later wastes will be buried. If not thousands, of years."

Hirschhorn says that toxic chemicals will inevitably diffuse any system designed to contain them. The OTA report embarrassed the agency into putting a resettlement plan on hold. Still, the fate of Love Canal continues to provide anxiety elsewhere. Geronima Thompson, 62, maintains her garden giddily amid the empty houses. She says she does not believe that her health is endangered and she blames her former neighbors for taking advantage of the government offer to purchase their houses. For her part, Patricia Brown, 44, a former Love Canal resident, blames the chemicals for a rare tumor that developed on the left knee of her 27-year-old daughter, Michelle. Brown feels the government should destroy all the buildings in town.

Despite the government's efforts to downplay the risks involved, Hirschhorn says there is no evidence to indicate the area is safe. "The Love Canal situation," he says, "is far less resolved today than most people think it is." For now, at least, the deserted houses stand as a sad testimony to the continuing dilemma of Love Canal. □

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Performance	33.7%	3.6%	30.0%	16.0%	1.6%
Den. Removal Efficiency	36.0%	3.5%	30.0%	16.0%	1.6%
Model or Product	IONA	AT110	AT100	AT100	AT100
Filter Type	AT225	AT110	AT100	AT100	AT100
Performance	29.0	2.0	19.0	1.0	0.9
Den. Removal Efficiency	33.7	3.2	23.1	5.8	2.0
Performance	33.7	3.6	30.0	16.0	1.6
Den. Removal Efficiency	36.0	3.5	30.0	16.0	1.6

INDEPENDENT LABORATORY TEST REPORT — JAP. 1982					
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Performance	33.7%	3.6%	30.0%	16.0%	1.6%
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El Salvador's death squads

Alarmed by stories that the Salvadorean government had murdered thousands of civilians, the U.S. Congress in 1980 passed a law that debarred America's world-class military aid to El Salvador only if semi-annual reports of the Central American country's human rights record were unsatisfactory. The law expires on Sept. 30, and Congress, which

in the past two years has allocated \$500 million in military and economic aid for El Salvador, is now debating the renewal of that legislation. The Reagan administration's position appears to be the linking of funds and human rights. And even the congressional supporters of the law are becoming increasingly disenchanted with its effectiveness.

The U.S. emphasis on human rights

has made the country a target for the killing industry in El Salvador. In 1979, El Salvador's Roman Catholic archbishop, Oscar Romero, whom a right-wing death squad assassinated in March 1980, founded the Legal Aid Office after the number of political killings had jumped to hundreds from dozens a year. That effort claimed that the Salvadorean government was responsible since 1980 killed more than 40,000 civilians when it felt more sympathetic to the left-wing guerrilla cause. A second group, the Human Rights Commission, affiliated with the University of El Salvador Law School, and members of both organizations routinely photograph the bloodied corpus of their victims among the roadside and "body dump" throughout the country. They keep the pictures in scrapbooks to show to families searching for missing relatives. But even the human rights workers have become targets for the death squads. Since 1980 death squads have killed seven members of the two groups.

In an effort to counteract the damning information that the human rights groups send abroad, both the Salvadorean government and the U.S. state department have been forced into the macabre business of cataloguing the deaths. In August, 1983, the Salvadorean government founded the "official" Human Rights Commission, but some observers contend that the commission's death figures are self-servingly low. The U.S. Embassy in San Salvador began taking its own body counts in 1980. For its part, the Reagan administration admits that the figures are gross. But it insists that the Salvadorean government is making an effort to improve its human rights record. In July, when Dennis Hester, the former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, reported to Congress that from January to June there were 1,075 political killings—up 20 per cent from the previous six-month period—he also pointed out that the "real" count was "only a tenth or eighth of what it was when we first started counting."

But the Reagan administration's figures differ from those of the Salvadorean death squads. For the same period of time, they reported that death squads had killed between 3,291 and 4,625 civilians. Noted Larry Gross, director of the left-leaning Council on Hemispheric Affairs in Washington: "It is increasingly difficult to know just who to believe. There is the feeling in Capitol Hill that certifying human rights in El Salvador is nothing more than a semi-annual *pas de deux*."

Congressmen still assure the human rights situation in El Salvador. What is clear is that hundreds of innocent civilians continue to die.

—SHIMA MCKAY in Toronto, with correspondents' reports.



TIP TOP

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The Tylenol mystery

It has now been one year since Chicago-area people died after swallowing Tylenol capsules. Their deaths, which occurred over a three-day period, from Sept. 29 to Oct. 1, triggered the biggest recall in North American history. Glaxo Corp., James Thomey, president, said, "There is a madman out there," after police discovered that someone had mixed cyanide from the batches of the popular headache remedy, doctored them with cyanide and replaced them. New Tylenol's manufacturer, McNeil Consumer Products, a division of Johnson & Johnson, is demonstrating surprising resilience after losing more than \$100 million on its recall of the drug. The New Jersey-based pharmaceutical company has recaptured about 80 per cent of its former market share with its new

A year after the Tylenol murders, police are still puzzled, but the product is thriving

single-sealed packaging. But police, whose investigations go so far as to estimate \$4 million, remain mystified about both the identity of the killer and his motives.

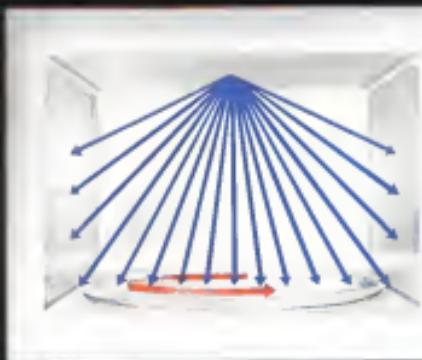
For several months after the deaths a team of 100 police officers investigated more than 2,000 leads, many of which came from a special Tylenol hotline. Police interrogated, then released, two dozen suspects. Officers did arrest James W. Lewis, a 36-year-old unemployed Chicago resident, in New York for allegedly trying to extort \$1 million from Johnson & Johnson. Lewis had claimed that he would kill more people if the company did not pay the money, but the police were unable to directly connect him with the poisonings themselves. Lewis is scheduled to go on trial in Chicago later this year, charged with extortion. Police also questioned Roger Arnold, 48, also an unemployed Chicago-area resident, after they received reports that he had discussed cyanide poisonings with owners of a local bar. The police released Arnold because they had

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incentive evidence to implicate him in the poisonings. But eight months later they arrested him and charged him with the murder of another man.

Despite the extensive police investigation, authorities admit that they are closer to solving the seven Tylenol murders than when they began. Chicago's police superintendent, Richard Prevecz, 40, who has long felt that the killer committed many murder in cover up one killing alone, declared the case unsolvable when he retires in May. "The trail is not only cold," he said, "but there are no leads."

The police investigation has pursued such angles as intentional sabotage and stock market manipulation. Police have speculated that the killer could have a grudge against the Johnson & Johnson or the pharmaceuticals in which he had placed the poisoned capsules. They also theorize that the killer could simply be deranged. Investigators have discounted any connection between the Tylenol poisonings and a series of "so-called" kidnaps—and-tortured—outpatients in Florida, and cyrodeaths in Colorado, strychnine-laced aspirins in California—which occurred soon after the Chicago crimes.

For its part, Johnson & Johnson has made a remarkable comeback, con-



Lewis, an alleged arsonist attempt

tinuing market. After the bizarre murders, that market share dropped to seven per cent. But since the company's move to tamper-resistant containers last November, Tylenol's market share has climbed back to its position as the leading pain-reliever in North America, with 30 per cent of the market.

For their part, the victim families have all filed lawsuits seeking damages of \$1 million to \$15 million against Johnson & Johnson and the stores that sold the fatal Tylenol capsules. All of the torts are now in preliminary legal stages, and law experts predict that the plaintiffs will have little chance of success. Finally, there are the 10 officers who remain on the special Tylenol task force. Five, the first anniversary of the murders with a curious mixture of hope and fear, feel that the killer might try again, as many psychologists have full predicted he would, and hope that if he does try they will catch him. Sad John Tarasovich, whose 19-year-old daughter, Terriean Janus, swallowed a lethal Tylenol capsule, "The killer is probably trying somewhere watching TV and laughing about this." For the thousands of other Americans whose lives the killer has affected, there will never be anything about the case even to smile about.

—BRIAN J. KELLY in Chicago

founding marketing experts who had predicted that the Chicago tragedy had caused irreparable damage to the drug's image. Before the killer struck, Tylenol was North America's most popular brand-name pain-reliever, controlling a 35-per-cent share of the \$1-billion pain-

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Manitoba's fight over French



Marois (left); meeting with Trudeau in Ottawa (right): a language crisis but no federal help is wanted

By Andrew Nikiforuk

For more than three months, a Manitoba government resolution to extend French-language services has consumed the politics and divided the people of that province. Last week the bitter provincial dispute escalated into an emotional national debate as the federal government sought to orchestrate an all-party resolution to overturn the bill. Expressing support for bilingualism, As many as 15 Manitoba municipalities, including the city of Winnipeg, prepared to hold plebiscites on the issue, raising fears of violent protests and even civil unrest. NDP Speaker Howard Percy met with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau for 2½ hours on Sept. 22. His message was blunt: Stand Trudeau after the meeting. Premier Pawley was asking for any help he could find in Manitoba's predicament. But Pawley could not find the rising costs were in other parts of the country. As Neil Macleod, chairman of Manitoba's 200-plus municipalities, put it: "The debate affects Ontario, New Brunswick, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. It is hard to keep other people out."

The proposal to entrench and expand French-language services for 60,000

francophones (four per cent of the Manitoba population) is both complex and expensive. While the NFP argued that minority rights must be protected by extending them in the federal Constitution, a tenacious Opposition Tory Leader Sterling Lyon maintained that the change would allow the courts to settle once and for all in the legislature. Such a fundamental political change over bilingualism is neither surprising nor new in a province often scarred by cultural controversies. Language tensions in Manitoba date back to 1869, when the first official language of the province, The Manitoba Act, had its origins in a 1792 federal negotiation. Court decisions have struck down the old law and once again question the legality of all English-only legislation passed in the past 30 years.

In 1981 the court appeared impressed by a francophone Winnipeg lawyer, Roger Bédard, challenged the constitutionality of a spending ticket written in English only. To prevent a ruling that might have undermined the very role by which the legislature operates, Attorney General Robert Pearson, the architect of the government's motion, travelled to hear him-

married to translate 400 of some 3,600 laws at a cost of \$3.5 million over 10 years while expanding some French-language services in government agencies by 1987. That effort became the basis of the bilingualism resolution now before the legislature. The resolution would extend francophone services to specified institutions and agencies beyond the legislature and the courts where French is already official and would add the federal government to the French-language rights in the federal Constitution. In return, Manitoba would pass his spending ticket challenge and Ottawa would pay \$3.5 million toward the cost of translation.

The court decided that their solution could not easily resolve a century-old problem. Apart from the Tory's persistent filibustering in the legislature, the vote faced defections from within—most notably from MP member Russell Doane, who took out newspaper advertisements denouncing bilingualism.

Last month, in an attempt to defuse a spreading public revolt, the NFP began holding a series of meetings in town halls and school auditoriums across the province. Attorney General Robert Pearson, the architect of the government's motion, travelled to hear him-

and the fears and objections of the voters. But the hearings, due to finish this week, only highlighted the public's fears and concerns about the cost and necessity of the proposal. In the government's rural areas in particular, normal people spoke up against bilingualism with such force that even the lead francophone was stunned. In Brandon, a small English-speaking town 220 km northwest of Winnipeg, area Alan Beattie argued that the long bilingualism would only produce jobs for francophones. "They say that bilingualism will unify the country, but that's not true," he said. "It's a case of people wanting to get jobs." At a meeting in Brandon, Sydney Lyle, the mayor of nearby Portage-la-Prairie, said bluntly, "I'm not prepared to be taxed by either the federal or provincial governments to keep alive a minority culture." David Harris, a Mennonite farmer and president of the Union of Manitoba Mennonite, which represents half the province's population, countered bilingualism with owing two cars. "We can't afford two languages," he said. "And you can only drive one at a time anyway."

The province's francophones, the remnants of a once vibrant community and now one of the most rapidly assimilating groups in the country, is confused and besieged by the current fight. Although many originally approved of the government resolution, some now see it as a divisive measure that is turning the English-speaking majority against them. Scattered in 30 communities across the province, few francophones have the opportunity to conduct most of their daily affairs in French. Ste-Anne, a town of 1,200, and the small-old French settlement in the province, is one place where French is preserved. French is spoken in the village church and used at the street signs. Seven station operators and deputy nurse Dennis Gregoire, a descendant of a family of long-time bilingualists, last week to discuss the Prime Minister's proposed resolution. After the negotiations and much handshaking, Mulroney met with Trudeau twice. Both men agreed that Trudeau's proposal was unconstitutional, but Mulroney was anxious when a Trudeau aide disclosed a few details of what was to have been a private encounter. The aide, Raoul Colombe, said that Mulroney had not yet read a draft of the resolution because the Prime Minister was waiting for NFP Leader Ed Broadbent to return to Ottawa. Here, if you speak two languages you are an."

For his part, Pearson, the architect of the government's motion, travelled to hear him—

Camille Chaput, a former alderman, and that the resolution has cost too much. "You can take a box full of pills, and you die," he said. "It's the same with French. We have as much French as we can use and need. Just leave it alone, for God's sake."

The intense thermal war for politicians at both the federal and provincial levels is unlikely to abate. Terry Leader, Brian Mulroney's stand himself as a particularly devout orthodoxy when Trudeau called for a federal show of support for the province's francophones. Mulroney, a longtime proponent of

and Mulroney called Trudeau a "gentleman."

As the public hearings drew to a close this week, the focus is shifting to the upcoming national plebiscite. Tired to be held on the same day as an important mid-term election, parliament is to add to the controversy. Leader, who wants to get the amendment through in the current session of the legislature, where the two sides hold 24 seats in the House, is pushing a procedure that would see the bill introduced as a private member's bill. Brian Mulroney, whose province passed the Official Languages Act in April, 1980, making French one of the two official languages, added that "You cannot have a referendum on equality."

Nevertheless, on Oct. 28, 200,000 Winnipeggers will face a complicated question. The referendum question reads: "Should the province withdraw its proposed constitutional amendment and allow the Manitoba case to proceed and be heard and decided by the Supreme Court of Canada on the validity of English-only laws passed by the legislature of Manitoba since 1980?" Even Don Macleod, the city councillor who introduced the original motion, found the final wording, a cumbersome attempt to avoid inflaming the language issue, hard to understand. "If you want to say yes, you have to say so. My constituents did it unbelievably confusing," he said.

In the face of growing public anger, Leader has already changed the resolution to allow fears of a massive change in public services. The amended resolution guarantees the use of French as an official language in the legislature and courts alone, rather than covering every area, as originally proposed by the school board. The Social Credit Manitoba called the changes a retreat. But their greatest fear is that the vote will drag the resolution altogether.

With the plebiscite imminent, the pressure turns to the language dispute, likely to grow. The bilingual spending ticket case may be heard in the Supreme Court as early as Oct. 31. If that case goes ahead, the legal chaos that the NFP government helped to sow may become irretrievable. But even the courts may not be able to resolve the deeply felt antagonisms. The NFP has the legislative strength to push the resolution through. If they do so, they can only hope that Sterling Lyon is wrong when he predicts that language will bring down the NFP in the next election. □



Mulroney: we don't need this crisis; it's an order

The Tories pass the hat

In a downtown Toronto auditorium next month, Playboy Magazine and sometime television actress Suzanne Tweed will auction off the minkids that John Crosbie wore when he presented his first and only federal budget in December, 1979. Crosbie's political advisers vetoed the suggestion that

Ottawa, and because his advisers had wildly underestimated costs of what is considered the most expensive convention in Canadian history. Crosbie, whose campaign was first-class all the way, and that he would personally pay his debts if enough money could not be raised.

The only man who is out of the financial woods is winner Brian Mulroney. His chief fund raiser, Senator Guy



已知的水生植物有 200 多种，其中 100 种以上是淡水种。

late dinner at Toronto's Hilton Harbour Centre hotel this week. Fellow commander David Grenville was to introduce Johnson as the guest speaker, and any money raised beyond Wilson's debts was to be split among other debt-ridden sailors.

Cronier spent about \$205,000 on his lottery campaign—and he is still short about \$10,000. "Of all the main contributions, he was considered the left winger of the group," says his treasurer, William Saunderson. "And he is the only one who came close to balancing his budget." Joe Clark, who spent about \$1 million on his campaign, is still short about \$175,000, but he has not yet Cronier's approach to past contributions. He is looking for additional donations—possibly a large one—from Calgary executives, coupled with Toronto gals and the St. John's dive, will pay off his deficit.

Meanwhile, the leader will be seeking to replenish the party's coffers. Malenovitz is scheduled to speak at eight Canada Fund dinners across Canada between October and December. Under his regulations, diners must give \$1,150 to a year to get the maximum tax credit of \$300—a rule that has led to an upper limit on the contributions to many political funds. The combination of Malenovitz's dinners and the other individual efforts have complicated the fund-raising chores. Wilson's organization, for example, had sold only half the tickets just days before this week's dinner. "There are so awful lot of dinners here this year," sighs chairman John McNeil.

The Tories have other financial handicaps. During the campaign many donors sent their cheques to the PC Canada Fund earmarked for a specific candidate. The fund kept 20 per cent and disbursed the rest. For its part, Revenue Canada asserts that only the 20-per-cent amount retained by the PC Canada Fund is eligible for a tax audit. Tories and the taxman are clearly on a collision course which will not be resolved until tax returns are challenged in court.

With Revenue Canada, party executives planned with the way they could conduct the leadership campaign. The party executive did not put a ban on spending for the leadership and it did not require candidates to disclose how much they spent, sparing executives an embarrassing replay of the 1976 leadership race when Mulroney simply refused to say how much he had spent on a campaign. To add to their joy, the experts made several hundred thousand

—MARY JANISIAN in *Orion*



MacEacan is the Mayor; what they were having comes about

A tale of two Soviet spies

Close the end of the Cornwall Wool.

Switzerland has expelled more than 600 foreigners for spying, nearly all of them Soviet bloc intelligence agents or trade officials. Last week, External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachern confirmed that such early expulsions were not unusual, and that two more Soviets had been sent packing after the RCMP Security Service apparently discovered their attempt to recruit Canadian sources. The man targeted was Anatoly Solomin, an employee in the Moscow secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization, who was out of the country when External Affairs informed the Soviets of the espionage on Sept. 12. Vasili Ivanov Tashkovsky, a trade official in the Soviet Consulate in Montreal, has since departed.

Exactly what the two were trying to do, and how they were caught, remains secret. Indeed, MacEachan said that he wanted to keep the explosive secret so that public attention would not be diverted from the Soviet attack on Korean Air Lines Flight 007, as which 298 people, including 10 Canadians, died.

The minister told the Commons last week that it was important not to have the "all-important name" of the spy exposed by the spy case, "which is a part of an ongoing relationship with the Soviet Union." He was forced to cancel the explosives after officials learned the news last week.

The Canadian government is used to keeping such secrets. Of the 38 persons formally declared persona non grata since the war, 33 remain unnamed to

The new boy takes his lumps

It was a time of tension, failure and victory in the brief parliamentary career of the Liberal MP for Leader Park Maloney. Indeed, last week the Opposition chief almost became Parliament's longest-lasting First Minister despite faulty information in an attempt to embarrass the Liberal government. Then he used a set of clearly oxidized facts to try to oust Conservative Transport Minister Lloyd Axworthy. Declared New Brunswick Tory MP Fred McCain: "It is his job [to] bark and just barge all over again," as a reference to the former leader's illustrious world tour at the beginning of his contested tenure in the job. But late in the week Maloney salvaged at least some of his dignity with a thundering performance, attacking Liberal policies toward unemployment, the reinstatement of John Diefenbaker at his seat, Tory back-benchers quickly claimed that Maloney had proven his worthiness to lead the party. And when given a chance to speak in the Commons, he announced: "I am the Conservative in an uncomfortable arena." Declared Charlottetown Conservative MP Tom McMillan, whose own leadership is in question: "He's like a theatre where it's opening night every time he is on his feet."

Last week's mistakes were clearly a product of sluggishness on the part of some of Mulroney's advances. On MacLeans, for instance, he accused the government of jeopardizing the country's health through "profligate spending." His report, an International Monetary Fund report released the previous day, But that report in fact said that the Canadian economy was poised for a healthy expansion. It makes no specific reference either to the Conservative deficit or to federal government spending. The report says that Canada's economy "seems to have bottomed out" during the second year. That is the other side in the United States, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, France and Italy industrialized costs in return. Finance Minister Marc Lalonde delivered a stern rebuke. "It is clear that the leader of the Opposition mislead the House," and Lalonde, suggesting that he had not read the report at all. For his part, Mulroney had little choice but to accept the strongly worded rebuke in silence. Late, embattled party aides tried without success to explain that Mulroney had reached an accommodation by "reading between the lines."

In a second incident, determined to play the role of troubleshooter for his

Nova Scotia constituents, Mulroney demanded to know when the government would formally announce a continuation of the freighter strike which was essential to the Maritime economy. At that, Arsenault smoothly replied that he had already visited Marquette and had made the announcement that very morning. "The pressmen are seven hours too late," retorted Mulroney with a haughty guffaw. The Opposition leader shooed back into his seat, looking abashed at Arsenault's Liberal colleague, chided, "Bring back Joe, bring back Joe." "It was only a case of poor preparation," he said. Two hours later, after returning to the House, Mulroney had instructed his chief of staff, Fred Doerst, to check the names of the freighters. Doerst, a Haligonian, had called Nova Scotia Premier Jules Belanger's office and learned that Arsenault had made an announcement in Moncton. But nobody had told Belanger any of the details. With that astonishingly incomplete briefing, Mulroney went into the Commons seeking glory. Instead he drew ridicule.

The Tory leader, however, made an impressive comeback the following day, accusing the government of cynicism of abandoning the nation's two million unemployed. He was appalled, he argued, that the entire remittance from the Liberal back benches and he waved his finger at the government side of the House with self-righteous intensity. As he sat down, looking pleased with himself, Mulroney was a thumb-up sign from former Conservative health minister David Coonside, one of the most effective performers in the Commons. Afterward, Mulroney and a few trusted friends weighed a videotape of his performance in the House, discussing his mistakes and plotting a more effective strategy. At the screening he told aides that he did not enjoy speaking "with venom—but that's what the House seems to want."

In spite of these gaffes Mulroney can take comfort from the consensus among all parties that he has not yet made any major policy blunder. In fact, most MPs on both sides of the House admit it is feeling secretly sympathetic to the struggling newcomer. Said Ottawa Liberal MP Jean-Robert Gauthier: "He's only had two weeks, and all of us need as negotiation time as at least six months." Meanwhile, Mulroney's mistakes raised the spirits of the Liberal caucus for the first time in months. But veterans on the government side warned their younger colleagues not to attack the new Tory leader so strenuously. Said Gauthier: "If we rub him too much, he will look like an underdog—and people like underdogs. The last thing we want is to turn him into a national hero."

CAROL GRUMM in Ottawa



Justice Samuel Tay, for the accused, a trial in open court and not in the press

PHOTOGRAPH BY RONALD D. COOPER

In defence of the five

THE New Westminster courthouse bristled with security precautions last week—including electronic metal detectors—as three men and two women prepared to stand trial on widely publicized charges in connection with the dynamiting of a Vancouver Industrial hydron plant, a series of fire-bomb attacks on a chain of Vancouver-area video stores and an alleged conspiracy to rob a Bank of Canada. But defense lawyers put the press on trial, arguing that earlier coverage of the case would make it impossible to find unbiased jurors. The defense then sought a stay in proceedings. Supreme Court Justice Samuel Tay rejected the motion but he eventually issued 36 prospective jurors on grounds that they were uniformly biased.

Eight months have passed since the RCMP arrested the five accused on the Squamish highway north of Vancouver. But the three young men and two women have been at the centre of the controversy that began with the announcement of the arrests at an unusually descriptive news press conference. That prompted the BC Civil Liberties Association to ask for a federal investigation of police procedure for holding press conferences. As well, members of some BC unions and other supporters of the accused have charged that the authorities abused their power by denying the accused bail and then bringing them to trial by direct indictment—thus bypassing preliminary hearings in the case.

Even when the first trial ends, Juliet Belmas, 21, Gerald Hansen, 26, Ann Lee Blasen, 20, Douglas Stewart, 25, and Irene Taylor, 25, face additional charges.

With arguments about admissibility evidence to come, even before what promises to be a lengthy trial, the five young defendants face months of waiting behind the glass shields separating them from the spectators in Courtroom 2-D.

JUDITH FAERTHMANN in Vancouver

Boat People in a new land

THE massive blasts from a revolver shattered the night-time silence at the community centre near Toronto's Chinatown. When the smoke cleared minutes later, one man, a Vietnamese refugee, had died and two of his friends were seriously wounded, lying in pools of blood. Two days later, police arrested three young Vietnamese men near Saucie Ste. Marie, Ont., after stopping their car and charged them with first-degree murder. The shooting was the latest outbreak in an increasingly violent conflict among Canada's Vietnamese, East Asian People. And to police forces across the country that have been keeping an eye on the Vietnamese refugees, the murder was the inevitable result of bad feelings in those communities.

Although there are 80,000 Vietnamese refugees in Canada, only a small minority are involved in gangs and criminal activities. Those who are attributed to the gangs are usually unskilled, single young men who do not speak English and have had problems trying to make the cultural adjustment to North American society. That sense of alienation leads to what police say is an increasing number of crimes. Last May in San Francisco two Vietnamese youths killed another Vietnamese for refusing to give in to blackmail threats. In another case, in the tiny fishing village of Seaford, Tex., two Vietnamese fishermen murdered an American fisherman after he accused them of undercutting his prices. And in Vancouver, police believe that gang of unemployed Vietnamese youths are making connections with their Vietnamese compatriots, the San Francisco-based Phongs and Paratoung gang, who are involved in prostitution and the heroin trade. Vancouver officials also fear that gang warfare may break out between Vietnamese and Chinese. Said Insp. Mark Lukins of the Vancouver police force: "We have been informed that there is a potential for the Vietnamese to get into clashes with the Chinese Lotus and Red Eagle gangs here."

The police say that the gangs are often made up of former South Vietnamese soldiers. Others are separated criminals from North and South Vietnam who were shipped off to see where the Hanoi regime expected its path to get rid of undesirable. But increasingly the gangs add to their members by recruiting "Shame Cowboys"—the single, government-sent men between the ages of 20 and 40 who make up one-quarter of the Boat People now in Canada. In Toronto two groups—each with more than 25 members—are involved in numerous illegal activities, including prostitution, pickpocketing, purse

snatching, armed robbery and extortion. Often those operations bring the Vietnamese into direct conflict with the Chinese because of a centuries-old rivalry between the two cultures which had been transplanted from Southeast Asia to Canada. "The situation is the same as in Hong Kong," says Justice Tay, "and Sgt. Jerry Hill, head of the Toronto police force's China Squad. "For the first time, the Vietnamese group are challenging the Chinese Kung Lok gang, which has controlled Chinatown for 50 years."



Suspects under arrest: increasing tension

eight gambling houses that pay protection money to the Kung Lok have been shut down in Toronto.

Leaders of the Vietnamese community have tried to downplay the significance of the Sept. 27 Toronto shooting, in part, at least, to disrupt prejudice against these people. But community leaders are making a case to alert refugees to the dangers of joining segregated criminal gangs. "When the refugees came to Canada, we told them to forget about their bitter experiences and to be law-abiding citizens," said Jock Cha, co-president of Toronto's Vietnamese Association. Added Cha, a diplomat for the South Vietnamese government before coming to Canada in 1975: "Anyone who is separated from their family in a new land can misuse their freedom."

To combat the situation the community has also appealed to all levels of government to provide better recreational assistance and hire Vietnamese-speaking social workers to deal with their newest citizens. But governments have been slow to respond, and there are still 20 Vietnamese-speaking police officers on any force in Canada. "Many of these men are lonely and depressed and can't find work. So they waste their time hanging around pool halls and drinking beer rather than getting involved in productive things like sports," says Cha.

Dr. Son Day Nguyen, a psychiatrist at the Royal Ottawa Hospital who was chief of psychiatry for the South Vietnamese army before immigrating to Canada in 1975, said that adjustment problems were inevitable. "The refugees left their homeland in small leaky boats with little preparation for life here. Now it is up to governments to find farmers living in big cities or professionals working as production line or as waiters in restaurants," says Nguyen. He added that the majority of refugees have found work and a home and adapted to North American ways. But there is a growing "high-risk" group that suffers from severe depression, anxiety and psychosis because of the trauma of war, their torture, stamping, having to seek shelter in overcrowded refugee camps and being transported into an alien culture, says Nguyen.

Nguyen also believes that the federal government in Ottawa should "set up a special mental-health project for southern Asian refugees to defuse the dangers." The refugee problems are indeed mainly psychological and emotional. And for police throughout North America who have to deal with the secessionists, these deeply rooted causes only complicate the task of trying to eradicate the crime that they accusations.

CAROL BRUNNIN in Toronto

Under the guns in Lebanon

By Linda Diebel

Finally, the remaining wells of fraternal love were dried. Last week in Lebanon, French and U.S. troops serving under coalition command unleashed the fury of their huge military arsenals and struck back at warring factions which threatened both their lives and the tottering government of President Amine Gemayel. First, the nuclear-powered U.S. cruiser Virginia and the destroyer John Rodgers, lying a mile offshore, uncapped their five-inch guns and panted more than 300 rounds into the hills surrounding embattled Beirut. Then, French Super-Etendard fighter-bombers, launched from the aircraft carrier Foch, screamed over the countryside dropping their deadly payload of 500-lb bombs onimplacablesthat glorified their ground forces. It was clearly the most aggressive and dangerous escalation so far in a war that threatens to destroy a nation, has already killed hundreds of thousands of civilians and

is moving the superpowers ever closer to a direct confrontation. Declared U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz: "What we are doing in Lebanon is right." It would be a mistake, added the secretary, to "turn tail and run."

The U.S. action followed directly from a warning by Lebanese Army Gen. Ibrahim Thomaz. Thomaz told U.S. military advisers in Beirut on Sept. 19 that his Right Brigades could not defend the strategic Chouf Mountain village of Baak al-Gharr, 14 km northeast of the capital, against a major offensive by Syria-based Druze militia and Palestinian guerrillas. If Baak al-Gharr fell, the Muslim forces would be able to crosscut the uninterrupted line of fire into the core of Beirut in their war against Gemayel's Christian-dominated government. In an unprecedented move, Supreme Allied Commander Gen. Bernard Rogers ordered U.S. naval bombardment of the rapidly advancing Muslim units, driving them into retreat. Said U.S. Vice-Admiral Edward Martin, commander of the Sixth Fleet: "The naval support mission is de-

novo actions." But within 24 hours, Druze phosphorous shells and high-explosive rockets pounded Beirut's southeastern suburbs, including the home of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dalleas.

For the third consecutive day of open-ended U.S. shelling of refugee positions in the Ghof, the Druze turned their heavy artillery on French and Italian peacekeeping force positions in Beirut, wounding 20 French soldiers. At dusk, the French Super-Etendards blasted hostile artillery posts behind Syrian lines in the hills along the Beirut-Damascus highway. In Paris, French Defense Minister Charles Hernu reported that the French, like the Americans, had exercised their "right to legitimate self-defense."

Still, Gemayel's increasing dependence on massive U.S. and French firepower to sustain his army (now—and his government)—heightened fears that the conflict between Christians and Muslims might escalate into a full-scale Middle East war. Since Israel's withdrawal from its Chouf Mountains position on Sept. 4, no one hopes that the war-

wary Lebanese Army alone could repel Druze, Palestinians and Shabiha forces closing in on Beirut has evaporated. At the same time, Saudi and U.S. mediators failed last week in their attempt to arrange a ceasefire. Washington revealed that the Soviet Union has rejected the administration's appeal to use its influence to contain Syrian invasions in the Lebanon-Syrian border. The pair, Damascus warned that Syria will attack anyone who lands at and around Beirut. If its forces in Lebanon are harassed, As a result, the US Senate voted Friday to cut off the last remnants of aid to Syria.

As the situation deteriorated, Kuwait reported that the Soviets plan to send 32,000 troops to aid Damascus if Israel moves back into the Ghof and threatens Syria. As well, the House of Representatives foreign relations committee approved a vigorously debated compromise resolution providing for the deployment of U.S. troops in Lebanon for another 18 months despite many congressional fears that the involvement may lead to another Vietnam-style catastrophe. Argued one dissenting Democrat, Wisconsin's David Obey: "This God damn president wants us to get into a war and the American people do not want that. The question is 'How do we get the Marines out of Lebanon?'" But the majority accepted the administration's contention that Beirut-harried Syria is frustrating efforts

to end the bloodshed, making a continued U.S. peacekeeping presence essential. Declared President Ronald Reagan: "There is no question [that] Syria is influenced by the Soviet Union."

Meanwhile, the multinational force itself is suffering casualties at a level that is causing serious domestic concern in the space race country of Hawaii, where, during last week, four U.S. marines, along with 100 other combatants, including 30 U.S. sailors, were killed. On Sept. 20, a cluster bomb killed a fifth service man. At the same time, 16 French soldiers have been killed and 80 wounded, and 35 Indians have suffered injuries. There are no accurate counts of civilian casualties. But the Lebanese and the International Red Cross said 115 people died as a result of the fighting in a single week after the Israeli withdrawal—an estimated 25 to 30 per cent of the total U.S. Marine Commandant Paul Kelley exposed the American's apprehension about U.S. involvement in Lebanon in testimony last week before Congress. Kelley, who served four years in Vietnam, said that the Lebanon peacekeeping mandate has not changed since the Marines "went into Vietnam—I mean Lebanon."

Still, Shultz contended that a withdrawal of the U.S. marine contingent would simply allow Syria to move in and take effective control of Lebanon. Indeed, Shultz pressed the French decision to bomb the Druze positions behind Syria lines. Earlier in the week French

Gemayel: silent under bombardment; a deadly conflict that no one is winning

Lebanese Army tank at Baak al-Gharr, sharply cross-shaded conditions, the fringes' reportage remains surprisingly high





Government soldiers in the Ghouta: an uncertain, unpredictable experience

COVER

Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson criticized the United States for sparing fire from naval vessels, claiming that the action was not "the best method to achieve a settlement." The French shifted their position after casualties mounted.

The U.S. administration clearly realized that Washington's ability to prop up Gemayel's Christian minority government against the Muslim majority is severely restricted. An state department spokesman John Hughes pointed out: "We see kind of at the limit of what we will do militarily unless there is a dramatic change." In Gemayel and his

army cannot pull off their own survival with a little help from their friends, we cannot do it for them."

These limits seemed to be starkly clear. As a massive effort crushed, the Maronites were more entrenched into their mangled bastions at Beirut International Airport docking. Derailed shells which were raining five seconds. The Maronites and offshore naval units returned the fire in a pulverizing exchange. As well, Druze militiamen—led by a U.S. marine brigadier on Saturday and the gunship returned the blaste. At the same time, the two New Jersey—the world's only active battleship, with its 16-inch guns capable of

hurling 3,780-lb shells 30km—steamed into Lebanese waters. It joined 38 other U.S., French, Italian and British warships already patrolling the Beirut coastline—the largest Western armada assembled in the Eastern Mediterranean since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. More than 25,000 troops are aboard the vessels, prepared to support the 5,000-man multinational force in a crisis like this. His colleague, Joe Goldstein, a Marine lieutenant, was reassured by the presence of the battleship. "Listen," he said, "that action fires shall the size of Volkswagens."

For the U.S. Marines, who are well-trained for conventional warfare, the Ghouta Mountain war is an unenviable, unpredictable experience. "I don't mind dying in Lebanon," said one disillusioned soldier. "But I don't want to die because I was a sitting duck." As a result, the naval rapport lire and the New Jersey's arrival have provided a much-needed morale boost. At the airport's "sandwich city," Goldstein estimated that one shell from the New Jersey could destroy the road that passes by a Druze militia camp near the small village of Choufet, east of Beirut, blew away the surrounding trees and kill half the people in the target area. "As we say in the Marines," he declared, "all we have to do is load up their number and dial it." But aboard the carrier *Virginia*, where the huge letter "H" (for *Hornet*) is painted on the flight deck in the Caribbean) marks the port side of the forward flight deck, the gun crew was less confident. The target, it appeared, served and, explained Capt. Joseph King: "We've told how many rounds to fire and we are given the co-ordinates. I think we are within 50 yards of anything they're shooting at."

There was so much at the Druze militia command post at Aley overlooking Beirut that U.S. naval gunnery—later guided by several marines on the ground at Shok el-Gharib—were the instruments that had rebounded the Druze attack on the strategic village. Said the Druze commander in the area: "During [our] attack the Lebanese Army was fleeing. But when the U.S. Navy got involved with time bombs and phosphorous, they slowed the attack." He charged that the naval bombardment killed three civilians, including a three-year-old child, and wounded 24 others, and he angrily told U.S. reporters: "Ask your government to take your kids out of here. This is a battle among Lebanese."

This claim is only partly accurate. Although Maronites and Christians had fought for more than a century, 750 and Syria intervened exacerbated the conflict during the 1970s. Then, the Israelis invaded in 1982 to drive out the PLO and set up a pro-Israel, Christian-dominated state. They allowed the

Christian Phalange militia—headed by Sheik Pierre Gemayel, father to both Amin and Bashir, who was assassinated in Sept., 1982, when he was president-elect—to set up bases in the Ghouta Mountains. Druze militia leader Wadi Jumblatt, head of the Progressive Socialist Party founded by his father, Kamal, has earned Amin Gemayel of being a "butcher" and a "cruelty gap." He also said that Gemayel belongs to the "school of thought of the Sabra and Shatila"—a brutal reference to the Sept., 1982, Phalangite-led massacres of 800 Palestinians in two Beirut refugee

points as Syrienne, Tunisian, Buenos Aires, Armenian and Jerusalem. Old men in baggy white trousers, T-shirted boys barely in their teens, bakers, truck drivers and buskers—some with military training, most without—have passed through Wadihan, the Jewishشت, ancestral houses and the rallying point for the Druze militia. They collect fugitives, retrain their military assignments and, most important, renew their identity in the secretive and proud Druze way: "We are not warmongers," Jihad, a bearded young Druze, told *Newsweek* last week. "We are fighting

merous direct artillery hits and its front courtyard, where a wounded ambulance stands mangled with bullet holes, is in the direct line of sniper fire from across the frontlines to the north. Nasse Matiti Gatski, a 28-year-old American, last week calmly reported a wounded Druze soldier with a shattered leg as he led a group of six another soldier's raped and/or dismembered as they fled. "They were all bloodied face. The regular crush of shells punctuated her work. Then, an older's Christian couple arrived at the hospital after a shell hit their house, shattering them with shrapnel and shrapnel. Aram Shatoun was unconscious and deathly pale, but his wife, Maria, spoke spontaneously to a hospital staffer about the tragic sequence of events that had brought him to her. "I was home in those mountains," she said slowly. "I went to get my son."

Gatski, in blue jeans and a green turtleneck shirt, seemed shocked when a U.S. reporter asked what went through her mind when she realized that her country was shelling her. "Right now I'm going through some rage and then some guilt," she responded. "It makes me question if the American people are really so forward about what is going on over here."

For the embattled Lebanon Army the Ghouta conflict is bone-wracking. Lebanese Col. John Salloum reported that hundreds of rockets and artillery shells pounded his positions last week, killing three people, one a lieutenant. "There were many wounded," said the disheveled soldier. "I am tired. My men are tired." Added a lieutenant-colonel who makes his headquarters in one of Shok el-Gharib's former resort hotels: "I don't think we can hold on much longer. We must have the Americans." Still, morale is surprisingly high, despite the devastating casualties.

U.S. Marine Col. Tim Purcell—chief of the Lebanon Army's modernization program—is confident that the army he helped to create will win the war. "Armchair talk about tactics and strategy," he declared. "Professionals talk about logistics. I have always said that the Lebanese Army will fight. For one day longer than the opposition."

Purcell's military bravado underlined on Capitol Hill that Gemayel's survival depends largely upon the awesome strength of U.S. firepower—and the potential loss of more American



Evacuating the wounded. Ghouta leader Jumblatt: the human price of battle runs logically high

army. Jumblatt's party, backed by the Sunnis and Shi'ites, is fighting for a revision of the Lebanese constitution to redistribute power among the Muslim majority, which represents 60 per cent of Lebanon's 3.5 million people. And, unless some compromise granting a measure of control, at least, to the Moslems can be achieved, the bleeding seems certain to continue. Declared Jumblatt last week: "Rather they kill us or we defend us."

Despite the massive foreign legions now assembled against them, the Druze are still determined to stay on the fight. Their almost fanatical nature has enabled the widely dispersed community to rally in support of the embattled forces in the Ghouta for the past two weeks. They have arrived, via Damascus, from such disparate



WADI JUMBLATT

ticket crowd Beirut harbor to catch one of the ferries leaving daily for Cyprus, thousands of those who are less fortunate stay in Beirut, living with relatives, crowding into cheap hotels or camping in hovels and stairwells. The Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross says it is caring for 165,000 refugees and last week it appealed for \$6 million to look after them for another three months. It is impossible to estimate the exact number of people stranded in the Chouf, but aid spokesman Lawrence Speckles said that 25,000 Christians are trapped in the village of Deyr al-Qamar alone, along with the local population of 5,000 and Druze fighters who control the surrounding area. Red Cross medical teams last week treated 16 cases of typhoid among 20,000 Sunni Moslems sheltering in the tiny village of Shatila, in the Chouf. An American banker in Beirut told *Newsweek's* correspondent Wright, "Last year they were killing people; this year they are letting people go."

At the same time, refugees from the Chouf-related source of most of atrocities, a 40-year-old Christian named Elias, Mary Najeen, 40, and her two sons, soldiers entered the houses of other Christians nearby in Muslim al-Shuf and shot them and their young grandsons. A second grandchild died in the hands of the local priest, Rev. Antonios Aboud, where Najeen and her 20-year-old daughter Leila were being kept. They killed Father Aboud unmercifully and cut down Leila and the boy when they tried to escape. Najeen survived and said she will not forget the names of the men who killed her family and Druze spiritual leader Sheik Mohammad al-Shaqa. She showed journalists a huge steel fork which he used and flamboroughed and to gouge out the eyes of these Druze prisoners. Commanded one Druze soldier, "This is a civil war. The attitude in both sides often is that if women or children are in the middle of a battle, they are someplace they don't belong."

The extraordinary bitterness of the Chouf Mountain war, even the word "massacre," has become devalued, as both sides rush to display the grisly evidence. The horror of each atrocity fortifies the deep and violent bitterness between Lebanon's Christians and Moslems. Clearly, the entry of foreign troops into the nation will never ease the profound internal problems of its embattled people. Indeed, as last week's events showed, it may even harder than historical hatred.

With Robert Wright in Beirut, Michael Parsons Washington and Linda McDougal in Toronto

Arafat's uneasy return

The dramatic change in Palestine Liberation Organization chairman Yasser Arafat's image suggested that he was making a new start. Gun-shy and without the trademark red-and-white checkered kaffiyeh he wore as his head, Arafat headed with his followers on a whale-headed lamb to seek his return to Lebanon on Sept. 16. Bounding bravely during an impromptu inspection of his troops, he radiated confidence about the chances of a renewal of the PLO's high-profile role in the country. He might also now try to reassert his authority over the PLO—a role that was severely curtailed by last summer's money in his banks.

It was unclear exactly how Arafat had moved so swiftly from his headquarters in Tunis to the northern Lebanese part of Tyreph, but his supporters were jubilant and seen his arrival by Syria's President Hafez al-Assad as a June 1. But there was no mystery at all about the fact that Arafat's reappearance in Lebanon embarrassed the way people who might have been expected to welcome it the Druze and other Moslem leaders.

Lebanese Moslem leaders feared that during the current crisis Arafat or his militant PLO colleagues might assert PLO control over Beirut and other areas that the guerrillas evacuated last year following Israel's invasion. When Arafat offered the PLO's support in the Chouf fighting, Druze leader Walid Jumblatt replied that he was grateful for the offer. But, he added, "We do not want anyone to control us, especially after a long absence." Former Lebanese prime minister Saad Eskender, a long-standing ally of the PLO, added bluntly, "Everyone would have liked to hear the Palestinians advancing their return to Palestine and Jerusalem, not to Beirut." Then Saad rebuked Arafat of the "emocracy and living standards of Beirut," despite their suffering last year "to ensure the safe exit of the PLO leaders and their colleagues" from the Lebanese capital.

For his part, Arafat declared that while Palestinians fought alongside

Druze militiamen in the Chouf last week the PLO had not officially succeeded the revolt. And U.S. diplomats in Beirut believed that most of the Palestinian guerrillas in the Chouf were Arafat's opponents in the five-month-old military struggle for leadership.

The continuing conflict effectively saps the 160,000 PLO guerrillas from all right factions which are believed to be behind Syria's army lines in eastern and northern Lebanon. Efforts to negotiate a truce with Syria, whose backing has made the rebellion possible, remain on the back burner during the present crisis in the Levant. But the issue still simmered. Arafat assured journalists that "we are working at bridging the gap" with Syria. Nevertheless, he admitted that there was no evidence that they could reach an early agreement enabling his nationalists to gain victory in relative differences.

Until the capture of Saad in the Chouf the guerrillas had not taken little action. Israeli and Western military sources agree that Lebanese Moslems, particularly the Shi'ite population which predominates in the northern quarter of the country still under Israeli control, have carried out the recent attacks on Israeli occupying forces. And despite Lebanese government statistics about the Palestinians' involvement in the Chouf, there are still great doubts among military commanders of the multinational force about the extent of their activity. "We simply do not have sufficient proof yet to back up government claims," said one high-ranking UN official. "We know they are up there, but there are strong indications that the bulk of the fighting is still being done by the Druze and their Lebanese [moslem] allies," according to the best of other anti-government Lebanon soldiers.

Indeed, Jumblatt claims that he has twice ordered the Palestinians to leave the area. "Let them fight their own war," said one Druze politician angrily. For the first time in their 30-year history, neither Arafat nor his militant PLO rivals appear to be wanted by their former allies in Lebanon.

—RICHARD WINTER in Beirut

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Anti-government demonstrators in Manila; Imelda Marcos spreading flags that Filipino anger can no longer be controlled

WORLD

The sorrow and the fury

It was billed in advance as a Day of National Sorrow, and that killing proved tragically accurate last week. A giant peaceful示威 against the Aug. 21 murder of Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino suddenly turned violent, leading to one of the bloodiest riots in 18 years of autocratic rule by President Ferdinand Marcos. In a small-hours showdown near the presidential palace, 13 people were killed and 200 injured.

The rally opened tranquilly enough. An estimated 300,000 people gathered in front of Manila's hand-painted colonnaded central post office on the 11th anniversary of Marcos' imposition of martial law. At first they listened to impassioned speeches by opposition politicians demanding Marcos' resignation. Then, against the instructions of the rally's moderate organizers, 1,800 youths broke away. Chanting Aquino's nickname, "Ninoy," they marched on Marcos' heavily guarded official residence in suburban Manila. In a bold attack on police lines, just past a barricade from the presidential palace, they hurled rocks and homemade bombs and set fire to police bases. Hostaged riot police and presidential security guards repelled with billy clubs, fire hoses and bullets, leaving the roadway outside the palace strewn with bodies.

An outraged Marcos went on television the next day to announce that his

government's policy of "maximum tolerance" of dissent was over. The 66-year-old president warned that his troops would respond to any further civil disobedience with "maximum that you already know of. We may have to return to the arms of our military personnel." That thinly veiled threat to impose martial law, which Marcos lifted in January 1981, drew angry predictions from his opponents that a

tough law would only spark more bloodshed. Said Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin: "I do not want to see our streets converted into rivers of blood."

The scale of the militia demonstrations—there were at least four last week in Manila alone—undermined a concern among Marcos' opponents that Filipinos argue can no longer be tolerated. The opposition had hoped to build a peaceful and effective resistance movement behind Aquino but since his assassination, Marcos' policies have reached the breaking point and no single leader has been able to weld the broadly based opposition groups into a disciplined movement. "Marcos has never been more unpopular than he is now," observed one Manila-based diplomat last week. "But the power of the movement against him is enormous."

Still, several leading politicians have ambitions to succeed Aquino. One is Salvador Laurel, who heads a 12-party opposition coalition known as the United National Democratic Organization, and who resigned his National Assembly seat Sept. 16, denouncing the body as Marcos' puppet. Another is former senator Jose Diokno, who spearheads the Justice for Aquino, Justice for All (JAJA) movement. But despite their growing personal popularity, neither poses a critical threat to the Marcos regime and its powerful supporters in



the military. Nor does the church, which issued a call for free elections, free speech and a free judiciary last week, have much temporal influence. Said a Western diplomat: "The only threat [to Marcos] comes from within the president's immediate circle, from people who may jostle for position if they see his health failing."

The question of Marcos' successor remains central to the country's stability. One strong contender, the president's influential wife, Imelda, last week told reporters that she is "just trying" to retire from politics. She claimed her announcement was to give "her peace as minister of human development" and government of Metro Manila next year "a favorable" However, many Filipinos doubt that Imelda has really renounced her long-cherished goal to succeed her husband. Many members of the military have pledged their full support to whatever succeeds the aging Marcos.

Many Filipinos insist that it is bound off further civil strife. Washington must pressure Marcos to work for national reconciliation. During a press conference before the House subcommittee on human rights and international affairs in the US capital last week, ended former foreign minister Raul Manglapus criticized the Reagan administration for its reluctance in dealing with Marcos' so-called Washington's "policy inertia" because it is afraid of jeopardizing its highly strategic military installations in the Philippines.

Manglapus rebuked other Filipino opposition politicians' calls for the cancellation of President Reagan's November visit to Manila. The trip is being widely interpreted as a vote of support for the Marcos regime. A White House spokesman admitted that last week's bloody protests have made it "very difficult" for Reagan to proceed with the tour. But Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, recommended that the president go. He argued that cancellation of the visit would "constitute a really strong intervention in Philippine politics."

With at least tacit support from Washington, Marcos is continuing his crackdown on ongoing dissent. The captain of his police chief, Maj. Gen. Francisco Olvera, vowed that his men would dispense any demonstration that did not have a legal permit. "We have held back too much already," he said. Indeed, tensions in the Philippines recently neither the government nor its many opponents seem prepared to act with restraint. The prospect, therefore, is that Days of Sorrow will become a frequent occurrence in the Philippines.

—JARED MITCHELL, in Tokyo, with correspondents' reports



Gandhi, Lichstein (below), igniting a wave of controversy over the future of the UN

THE UNITED NATIONS

Wearing out a welcome

The session seemed eerily routine—a simple luncheon meeting to prepare for last week's opening of the United Nations' 36th General Assembly. Then, citing Washington's refusal to allow Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to land at the airport of his choice, Soviet delegates lodged a veto. Yugoslavia suggested that the United States was acting as a poor host. That brought an unusually sharp retort from Charles Lichstein, the deputy US representative. If other nations considered themselves ill-treated, said Lichstein, then they should "seriously consider" moving the vic to another country. "We will not put up impediment in your way," the ambassador added sarcastically. "We will be at the desk ready holding you a seat forward as you set off into the sunset."

Both the White House and the state department quickly dismissed Lichstein's remarks as personal opinion, not official policy, although Ronald Reagan himself, at the end of his annual trip to the UN, was sympathetic to the sentiment. But the affair created a tense backdrop for last week's opening of the assembly. It sharply

heightened members' concerns about the current shift in superpower relations, fears that had already caused Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to schedule two two-hour minisessions, Sept. 27 and 28, to sift off a further deterioration in relations.

Meanwhile, the hostile mood generated by Washington's reach to Grozny, Georgia, to the downing of Korean Air Lines Flight 907 by the Soviets on Sept. 1, brought new life into Washington's long-standing debate over the UN's usefulness. For years liberals have been worried about the global body's inability to settle international disputes and its stridently anti-American rhetoric. Conservatives believe that the US never serves Soviet Bloc as Third World causes exclusively.

Indeed, by a lopsided margin of 62 to 22, the Senate voted last week to end Washington's contribution to the UN budget by nearly \$500 million over the next four years. Washington now provides more than \$360 million annually for UN activities. By "reducing to get constantly criticized," said Democrat Pat Leahy of Vermont, "maybe someone else should pay for it."



Lesley and others in Congress are particularly upset that while the United States foots some \$8 per cent of the US's annual budget, the Soviet Union contributes only 18 per cent.

Defending his budget last week, US Ambassador Jean Kingpatrick informedly proposed that the US divide its time between New York and Moscow, spending six months a year in each city. President Ronald Reagan endorsed that idea, telling a conference of broadcasters, "It would give all those delegations an opportunity to see two ways of life." The president even had kind words for his countryman's impulsive remarks. He said the diplomat "had the hearty approval of most people in America."

However, an ABC television poll last week showed 79 per cent of Americans favor keeping the US in the United States. Not only that, but Reagan himself, in advance of his address to the General Assembly, was reported to tell Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuellar that Washington is committed to the US, with warning him against its further politicization.

As the UN's 157 nations began work on an ongoing 180-item agenda, the world body's under-secretary-general for special political affairs, Brian Urquhart, observed that the superpower conflict made the UN all the more indispensable. "It is a technological age," Urquhart declared, "survival is the primary requirement. And survival is dependent on reconciliation."

India's Gandhi apparently shares that viewpoint. She invited representatives of the 111-nation Nonaligned Movement, which she heads, as well as leaders from East and West to her gathering. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau promised to appear, as did French President François Mitterrand and leaders of 28 other countries. But Reagan and his agents, as did Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, leaving prospects for the India initiative clouded.

The General Assembly's planned agenda includes debate on disarmament, North-South issues and conflicts in the Middle East and Central America. But diplomats from many countries concluded last week that the opening of the Korean unification—and Gorbachev's decision not to attend—had cast a deep pall over the gathering. Observers saw it as a disturbing portent that the annual US request for voting diplomats such as those in attendance at the Soviet delegation's United Nations office, while the White House claimed, representatives can attend only if the chief delegate—in this case Gorbachev—is also present. But that seemed merely a prelude for yet another skirmish in the current tit-for-tat exchanges between the superpowers.

MICHAEL POISSON in Washington



ABOVE (RIGHT) WITH ITALIAN DEFENSE MINISTER GIACOMO SPATZIOLI (OPPOSITE)

SWITZERLAND

A break in the arms deadlock

US Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt flew to Brussels last week for a secret but highly significant meeting. His mission was to brief Washington's NATO allies on the Reagan administration's new proposals for ending the stalemate at the intermediate nuclear weapons talks in Geneva. Unless there is a US-Soviet accord, NATO is committed to deploy 186 Pershing and 464 cruise missiles in Western Europe, beginning in December.

The new US offer has not been publicly outlined in detail. But defense officials have leaked enough information to suggest that the formula represents a substantial concession from the West. Initially, Washington insisted that any agreement would have to cover Moscow's 160-is-20 missiles targeted on Asia, as well as the 240 aimed at Europe. The new US offering orders to US negotiator Paul Nitze is to seek parity on warheads only in the European theater. The Soviets would have to freeze their total force, and the US would withdraw warheads before the right to match the Soviet total in Asia.

A second concession involves NATO's tactical bombers in Europe. Washington would agree to negotiate equal limits on both sides. Previously the United States had wanted to devote the first stage of the arms talks to land-based missiles alone. At the same time, Nitze reportedly was authorized to consent to proportionate reductions in the planned

NATO deployment of the slow-flying cruise missiles and the Pershing IIIs, if the two sides agree to equal numbers of warheads. The warhead ceiling would be higher than the administration's present negotiating stance, which calls for 300 warheads on each side.

One change that President Ronald Reagan has now approved involves the British and French independent nuclear systems. The Soviets have insisted that any Geneva pact must include these systems in the West's total count. The French and British maintain that they are not part of the NATO red.

There is also some confusion about the Soviet stance on is-20 forces. Last August Soviet leader Yuri Andropov suggested that the Kremlin might be willing to dismantle some systems if the US pledged not to do so. Its new proposal, however, repudiated that offer in a speech last week to opposition members of the West German Bundestag. The Western arms control officials say that Moscow's Geneva negotiator, Yuli Kritskiy, has qualified the Andropov proposal, stipulating that the total would now only 38-30 missile launchers, not warheads.

Soviet Chief of Staff Nikolai Gerasimov was cool in response and warned that any NATO deployment would force Moscow to target new missiles on the United States—suggesting that the hard bargaining is about to begin.

MICHAEL POISSON in Washington

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Low dealings in high places

When government investigators burst into the corporate headquarters of the vast West German Flick Group in Düsseldorf two years ago, their findings stunned them. The raid was part of a meticulously detailed investigation into suspected massive illegal contributions to leading politicians. But the police believed that those people involved would have destroyed any evidence of guilt. Then the researchers found hundreds of documents carefully noting "confidential" donations that the giant holding company made to six political parties then represented in the Bundestag. Not only that, but the file included signed receipts from such leading figures as Chancellor Helmut Kohl, then opposition leader, Edmund Stoiber, Otto Lambsdorff and Bruno's Christian Social Union Leader Franz-Josef Strauss. The file contained a veritable Who's Who of West Germany's public figures. "How anybody would keep them kind of come files in mystery," one of the investigators later declared. "It could happen only in Germany."

The small prosecutor's office in Bonn has still not decided to lay charges. But the disclosures have clearly shaken public confidence in West Germany's political and business leaders. For the profile Flick Group, the affair is particularly embarrassing. With revenues from diversified holdings totalling \$4.5 billion last year, Flick is a pillar of the West German industrial infrastructure. But if the prosecution lays charges, its chief executives could face huge fines and even jail sentences.

The scandal originated in 1975 when Flick sold 29 per cent of its stake in automotive Daimler-Benz for DM 21 billion (US\$8 million). Flick, West Germany's largest family-owned company, holds interests in transport and armaments builder Krauss-Maffei AG, which has built 128 advanced Leggero 1 tanks for the Canadian Armed Forces, as well as major stakes in explosives manufacturer Dynamit Nobel and the US chemical giant W.R. Grace & Co. Normally, the Flick Group would have paid a large capital gains tax on its 1975 Daimler-Benz sale. But in an unusual move, later cleared by Lambdorff, Flick was a legal tax exemption worth DM 490 million (US\$7 million) by reinvesting the proceeds from the stock sale in projects that the government declared would be "speculiarly beneficial to the economy."

Afterward, Friedrich Karl Flick, the

66-year-old chairman of the corporation, suddenly increased his already substantial donations to the political parties' bank funds. Documents seized at Flick's offices reportedly indicated that company banknotes rose sharply from DM 1 million (US\$400,000) in 1974 to



Lambdorff: damaging allegations

funds. Flick may, however, have given money to Lambdorff, the able member of the Free Democratic Party, who has directed the economics ministry in the past two Bonn governments, headed by former socialist chancellor Helmut Schmidt and by Christian Democratic U.S. successor, Kohl. Working from leaked documents, two West German newspapers recently alleged that Lambdorff received personal payoffs of the DM 100,000 (US\$30,000) from the Flick Group between 1977 and 1980, an accusation that the minister so far has only denied.

The scandal threatens to damage more than just Lambdorff's career. Any criminal charges will seriously embarrass the Kohl government at a time when it is trying to muster authority to force down more demanding price controls after the NATO's deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles. Aware that the scandal could play into the peace movement's hands, the government is pressuring the prosecutor's office to delay any indictments until after the protests have subsided.

For Flick's part, if it is convicted of tax evasion, the company could face a crushing penalty of at least DM 100 million (US\$30 million). At the same time, it is still unclear why Flick chose to make regular contributions to such a wide spectrum of political parties. One answer may be that he was simply following a strategy originally used by his father, Friedrich, who was well-known for his ability to score a profit from almost every major political event in modern German history. During the First World War the elder Flick bought up strategic factories, reorganizing and expanding them into models of efficiency. In the depths of the Depression, he levered the importance of maintaining good relations with politicians when the government of Heinrich Brüning saved him from bankruptcy by buying stocks in Flick's failing mines for three times their market value. Flick then helped to bankroll the Nazis' rise to power after 1933 and in return was given control of Jewish-owned industries under Adolf Hitler's Aryanization program.

But that collaboration led in Flick's trial at Nuremberg for war crimes in 1947. He explained that his financial support for the Nazis was only part of a wider policy of supporting all parties and that he had merely intended to take out "political insurance." But the Nuremberg court disagreed, and Flick Jr. received a seven-year prison sentence (of which he served five). West Germans observers now predict that the young Flick could suffer a similar though not necessarily quite so severe penalty.

—PETER LEWIS in Brussels

1984 PONTIAC.
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*Fiero first with EnduraFlex
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*Mid-engine configuration for a
precision shape. (Right)*



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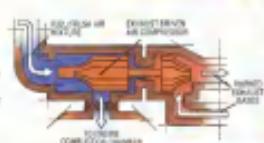
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The standard 2.0 litre 4-cylinder
engine with base models has won
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earned special
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These Pontiacs are built for today's
more quality-conscious, uncon-
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engineering and design
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benefits of front wheel drive
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Quality value-style, luxury and
more. Turbo models than any other
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Whatever Predisposed you
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pleasure of thickly padded
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shapes in the world. As a driver,
you'd be hard-pressed to know any
automobile more "alive" than the
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edicated faith to a vigorous gasoline V6 and the special economies of a diesel V6. In a world of changing values, Pontiac 6000 represents excellence in family-size automobiles with a will for the road.

PONTIAC 6000

Advanced technology is close. Harmony with the science and craft of aerodynamics creates Pontiac's smooth front-wheel drive Pontiac 6000. Eurostyle 8-door coupes, 4-door sedans and, for 1986, new 4-door station wagons.

Computer-aided design, robotic assembly and electronic engine controls help produce a time-lag air passenger road car of exceptional roominess and enduring quality. A sophisticated 4-cylinder engine is standard; available are the



Some equipment shown or mentioned available in extra cost.



Pontiac Builds Excitement

Capped by Pontiac's innovative styling and remarkable performance for 1984 were the all-new and upscale 2-door coupe Pontiac, turbo-powered Pontiac 6000 Sunbird SE Hatchback Trans Am, the ultimate performer. Pontiac 6000 STS luxury sedans, the most completely equipped Pontiac ever built.

Planning a climbing display of splendid luxury and performance features from high-tech digital instrument panel to 4-wheel power disc brakes. The STS is built to be enjoyed, on the grand or hyper-paced extremes. As ROAD & TRACK put it, "It isn't really a sedan. It's... why is it such pure fun?"



Your Pontiac exhaustless starts to build with the many possibilities and options open to you.

The Pontiac sales department represents the cutting edge of automotive innovation. Just one decision results in your car's ability to make it your own personal Pontiac.

H-Tech Under the Hood.

Depend on which new Pontiac you go with a choice choices include 4 cyl., 6 cyl., V-6 and diesel in the lineup of Pontiac 2000 Sunbirds. An available 1.6 liter intercooled twin four with electronic fuel injection offers excellent drivability with torque response and efficiency.

Heats Adds an extra matched sportswear while helping keep the interior cool and collected on hot, sunny days. As designed to not interfere with the driver's rear view. Minimum weight, maximum power.



Pontiac's first front-wheel-drive, mid-size Wagon.

Pontiac 2000 and 2000 LE Station Wagon debut for 1981 with the unique and bonus options of a choice of three engines. Call 1-800-463-1234 with the request code 2000. More than 4 cu. ft. An optional third seat increases interior seating capacity to eight. The rear window can be raised independently or folded with the tailgate.



Special Leaf Spring and Recaro Seats (shown) seats offer particularly adjustable comfort and luxury for one low monthly cost from your Pontiac dealer.

If you take the fun of driving seriously...

Standard or available on all Firebirds and most Pontiac 2000 Sunbirds is a sporty 5-speed manual transmission with wide shifting ratios between 1st and 2nd and 3rd. Overdrive ratios at 4th and 5th increase fuel economy.

Air consumption The GVC design amplifies the number of moving parts for added performance. Take your cue of electronic precision equipment. Electronic air suspension provides charged air to the wheels with each stroke. Both options are automatically considered.

Hi-Style with Practicality.

A new Sun Shield is available on all Firebirds and most 2000 Sunbird Hatch-

1984 Pontiac Powerteam

Engine/Transmission	Price Base/Options	Pontiac			2000 Sunbird		
		Fuelie	6cyl.	Recreo	3000 V6	Conversion	SE
6 cyl. Engine	2.3 liter 4 1.6T	2.3 liter 4 1.6T	2.3 liter V6	2.3 liter V6	2.3 liter 4 1.6T	1.6 liter 2WD MPFI 1	1.6 liter 2WD MPFI 1
2.3 liter Axle Drive	4 Speed-A 3 Speed-A	4 Speed-A 3 Speed-A	5 Speed-A 4 Speed-A	4 Speed-A 3 Speed-A	4 Speed-A 3 Speed-A	4 Speed-A 3 Speed-A	4 Speed-A 3 Speed-A
Aero Engine							
Tires	5 Spoke 4 Spoke	5 Spoke 4 Spoke					
Aero Upgrade	3.0 liter V8	3.0 liter V8					
Tires	5 Spoke 4 Spoke	5 Spoke 4 Spoke					
Aero Upgrade	3.0 liter V8	3.0 liter V8					
Tires	5 Spoke 4 Spoke	5 Spoke 4 Spoke					
Aero Upgrade	3.0 liter V8	3.0 liter V8					
Tires	5 Spoke 4 Spoke	5 Spoke 4 Spoke					
Aero Upgrade	3.0 liter V8	3.0 liter V8					
Tires	5 Spoke 4 Spoke	5 Spoke 4 Spoke					

Options: 100-1000. Total base price
\$10,995. Total Pontiac
\$11,995.

DIESEL
INTERCOOLER
SYSTEM
1.6T
RECREO
INTERIOR

RECREO
INTERIOR
1.6T
INTERCOOLER
SYSTEM
1.6T
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INTERIOR

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From small economy cars to full-size elegance, nobody's got it like Pontiac.

In addition to the exciting Firebirds described here, your dealer can offer you Aeroband and Pontiac 2000 hatchbacks; compact Pontiac coupes and sedans; and legendary Grand Prix personal

luxury cars like passenger sedans, Berlins and minivans; full-line Pontiac Sunbirds and a Sedan Wagon. Responses of your taste, need or budget for 1984 Pontiacs got it!

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PEOPLE

Ones of the most dazzling collections of rock 'n' roll memorabilia money could buy performed at London's Royal Albert Hall last week—and died as for free. The first of the benefit concerts, featuring the likes of Bob Dylan and Rolling Stones Charlie Watts and Bill Wyman, was arranged by former Faces guitarist Ronnie Lane, a victim of multiple sclerosis. The proceeds went to Arthritis Research for Multiple Sclerosis, to which he wanted to give "a lot of money so they could help others." The proceeds from the second concert went to the Prince's Trust, and there was an added attraction: a glimpse of Prince Charles and Diana, Princess of Wales. Diana, however, is rumored to have brought沿age.



Wyman, Watts, Chris Stainton, Steve Winwood greeting Diana, Charles

ing to New York after flying a day to special Standby with Canada's Carole Pope. Dylan had two studded leather handbags used as purses in the special, on his coat pocket. But authorities arrested Jesus after she acknowledged possession of what the agents considered illegal weapons. Her lawyer, James Kava, is investigating the possibility of a lawsuit. "I have never seen her se-up," he said. Despite her showy stage persona, Jesus, said Kava, "basically comes out of Syracuse, N.Y. Her father is a recovered, and she is a pretty nice lady." Slapstick on site, Jesus has now joined a growing list of celebrities who have lived never to return to Canada. Ironically, however, it was U.S. Customs officials who alerted the RCMP to the infraction of Canadian law.

L ast week during a Senate committee hearing about a proposed constitutional amendment on aboriginal rights, Conservative Senator Richard Donahue, 70, deputy chairman of the committee and a Senator Nova Scotia cabinet minister, did not speak on the record. During the testimony of Pauline Marois, the co-ordinator of the Treaty Six Alliance in Alberta, however, he whispered to Newfoundland Liberal Senator David Lewis that it would be simpler to resolve the Indian issue. "If they did just what they did in Newfoundland and about them all," evidently referring to the extinct Beothuk Indians, who has been in the Senate for four years, later played his second foot firmly in his mouth. Although he acknowledged that he could have made the statement, he claimed that it had been intended as a joke at his colleague and then distorted by the media. Donahue told reporters, "You have to admit that if, in fact, all Indians had been killed, it would have been easier."

David Ahenakew, the national chief of the Assembly of First Nations, compared Donahue's remarks to Holocaust jokes. "I trust the senator will do the honorable thing and resign." —S



Jones (above); Zeta, daughter of a reverend and "a pretty nice lady."



George Jones, 23, a catholic counterculture singer and former Vegas model, last week was stopped by customs officials at Toronto International Airport, turned over to the RCMP, detained for 24 hours, stripped and searched and finally freed without being charged. Jones and his stage partner, Angie Coke, were return-





All Iowa corn farmer inspects the damage: rising commodity prices will mean higher food bills for Canadian consumers

BUSINESS

A searing drought, a meagre harvest

By James Fleming

It was a summer in which Mother Nature turned a hand and cruel face. More than half of the 87 million US farmers—beginning in early July the seemingly heartless force hit them with a devastating combination of relentlessly high temperatures and scarcely rainfall that parched land and withered crops in a huge 23-state belt running from the eastern seaboard, through the Middle West and south into Texas and Mississippi. The worst victims of the three-month ordeal were the farmers who sustained severe losses in such crops as corn, soybeans, tobacco and cotton. But consumers in the United States, Canada and other countries will also suffer from the effects of nature's malice, as rising commodity prices set off a chain reaction that will end up price hikes in supermarket shelves.

The dire consequences of the long and searing summer were revealed late last month when the US Department of Agriculture released a depressing tally of production statistics. It estimated that the harvest of feed grains, a key factor in the price of poultry and livestock—will fall 64 per cent from 1982. Outputs of even staples like wheat have gone down by 48 per cent from 1982 and soybeans by 30 per cent. The facts stunned already nervous world commodity markets and sparked a wave of panic buying by countries that feared

searing shortages in crucial agricultural imports.

Japan and the Soviet Union have been the most active players in the US markets. For its part, Japan, the biggest foreign customer of US agricultural products, ordered 15 million metric tons of feed grains by late August, a 20-per cent increase over 1982. Similarly, the Soviets—the largest corn and wheat importers in the world—arranged to buy 25 million metric tons of US grain this year, after buying none last year. That sudden increase in demand, combined with the bidding of nervous speculators, increased US corn prices by nine per cent and soybean prices by 20 per cent in August. And because the United States dominates the world production of many commodities, especially corn and soybeans, price increases rippled upward in other countries. According to Dale Durksen, a federal government agriculture specialist in Ottawa, commodity prices on Canadian markets have risen dramatically in recent months even though Canada was relatively drought-free. While both barley and corn prices were up 30 per cent last week from 1982, the price of soybeans had increased about 70 per cent in the same period.

The blow for this nation of survivors and price controls cannot be placed entirely on nature's relentless fiscal Reagan's Payment in Kind (Pik) program

was another cause of the crop production losses. The purpose of Pik was to cut back burgeoning US grain reserves, swollen by last year's bumper harvest, and increase farm incomes. It encouraged farmers to leave their land fallow, and, in return, the government allocated them a share of the national grain surplus to sell on the markets. But the program had the unintended effect of adding to supply shortages caused by the drought. It is estimated, for instance, that the nation will have less than one billion bushels of corn on reserve by next September. They fear that the low reserve level could lead to shortages and more price increases in the 1984-85 crop year.

In Canada government officials are loath to predict the exact impact of the unusually high price spikes on food prices. They point out that there are still a number of unknown factors, such as Brazil's ability to help shore up the world's soybean supplies. But according to Durksen, food price hikes are a certainty. The first goods affected, he says, will be poultry and dairy products, and by mid-September, exports of beef and pork prices to increase as well. That is bad news for Canadian consumers. But it adds another blade to the international trading arena when farmers in the United States suffer in adverse, the effects are quickly felt worldwide.

With William Loscher in Washington

The West's new energy schemes



Christie boards, Zauderer; awaiting Cold Lake operations (below); concessions

For an industry littered with horrific dreams of rapidly rising energy prices and billion-dollar megaprojects, the decision highlighted a welcome new trend for the West's recession-battered energy sector. Federal Energy Minister Jean Chretien and his Alberta counterpart, John Zauderer, announced in Calgary last week that financial and tax concessions by both governments would open the way for Eso Resources Canada Ltd. to construct a \$300-million, 70,000-barrel-a-day oil sands project at Cold Lake, Alta.

The Eso project, which covers the first two phases of a six-stage development that will cost \$1.3 billion and produce 55,000 barrels a day by 1986, is only one of several similar schemes now on the drawing boards. Aided by concessions from governments now more interested in reviving the industry than raking larger tax revenues, major oil projects are making a comeback in the region, although they can depend on a slowdown version of the ill-fated *Edmonton* version of the once-vibrant megaprojects.

Last spring Mr. Chretien and Peter-Carlson announced plans to build a \$200-million, 7,000-barrel-a-day oil sands plant at Wild Lake, Alta., by 1985. As well, in September the Saskatchewan and federal governments announced plans for Suncor's \$1-billion oil sands plant at Sulphur Lake. Federated Co-operatives Ltd.'s \$400-million heavy oil upgrade in Regina, Husky Oil Ltd.'s plan in Calgary in drawing up plans for a \$3.5-billion heavy oil recovery project near the Saskatchewan-Alberta border.

While the projects will in no way lift

"much more manageable in today's climate."

Government tax and revenue concessions have been the main cause of the reversal of the energy projects. In the case of Cold Lake, for instance, Ottawa has delayed the Petroleum and Gas Revenue Tax until costs have been recouped. As well, Alberta will levy only a nominal royalty until Eso recoups its investment, plus a 10-per-cent profit. "The terms that were negotiated were very favourable for the project to proceed," said Eso Vice-President Ted Courtney. In fact, the two governments made similar concessions for the Wild Lake oil sands scheme, and the Saskatchewan and federal governments have guaranteed 25 per cent of the debt financing for the Regis oil upgrade.

For Alberta, whose energy-reliant economy is expected to achieve zero growth this year, the spin-off effects and jobs created by the schemes are welcome. Cold Lake, for instance, will provide work for about 200 people during construction as well as 90 permanent jobs. More than 80 per cent of the equipment and services will be supplied by Alberta.

As Courtney pointed out, the Cold Lake agreement provides an important "guaranteed" framework of financial concessions that can be applied to other projects. Said Courtney: "The agreement shows once again that government and the petroleum industry can work together. We're optimistic about the oil sands and we look forward to further proposals for oil sands production." And it is an uncharacteristic admission for a federal Liberal, Chretien, added, "What's good for Alberta is good for Canada." It was a comment that Alberta Premier Peter Lougheed was fond of making when the colossal megaprojects were the talk of the country.

—GORDON LITZ in Calgary



Daon's blueprint for revival

There was a muted murmur in Jack Poole's stride last week as the president of Daon Development Corp. entered a meeting with Vancouver investment analysts. The reason after 18 months of secret negotiations with bankers, Poole had hammered out a three-year survival plan designed to put his company out of its \$4-billion debt. With a confidence not seen since the late 1970s, Poole thought—and was, he admits, approved by his board—wise. Although benefits of it were non-monetary—Daon, for instance, would make interest payments to creditors in common shares rather than cash—the plan has exerted a new optimism into Daon's prospects. As one analyst observed as he emerged from the meeting: "We could be witnessing a phoenix rising from the ashes."

If the reaction of the analysts is any indicator, Poole may be on the verge of restoring both his reputation and his company's balance sheet. That would be a remarkable reversal for an operator that was a successful real estate player making aggressive acquisitions in Canada and the United States until rising interest rates and an ailing real estate market brought it to its knees. Indeed, at an upcoming meeting of creditors and shareholders to consider the re-financing scheme, Poole will be asking for an endorsement of both his plan and his management capabilities. Said a senior Daon spokesman: "Mr. Poole is not just saying that the corporation has reached a crisis point and that there's no other way out—he's asking for a vote of confidence in his management for the future."

Although Poole already has support for the plan from some of Daon's major lenders—they include Canada's five largest banks—his most immediate problem will be to convince other creditors and shareholders of the company's viability as well. That may not be an easy task. As the drop in Daon's share prices on the stock market showed last week, many investors fear a massive dilution in Daon's common shares, which now total about 48 million, but could increase by as much as 120 million if the complicated refinancing plan is approved. Indeed, Poole is asking Daon's creditors and shareholders to take shares, instead of cash, for debt and dividend payout. Under the scheme, senior project leaders who are owed more than \$1 billion will be paid first. If Daon properties are sold before Oct. 21, 1986, any debt still owed after a property sale will be paid in common equity. Common shares would also be used by Daon to make interest payments as the \$400 million it owes other creditors and



Poole: seeking a vote of confidence

debenture holders. As well, dividend payments to preference and Class A shareholders would be made in shares.

If all goes according to plan, Poole will proceed with the second stage of Daon's recovery. That is a deal to raise \$300 million by issuing new shares in the United Kingdom and Canada. The prestigious London firm, Eversheds, Benson Ltd., and New Brunswick firms, Gandy Ltd. and McLeod Young Watt Ltd., would handle the issue. The involvement of the brokers already has lent credence to Daon's chances for success. Said one Vancouver analyst: "These firms are heavy hitters and if they believe Daon can raise \$165

million in fresh capital, you've got to believe they can."

For his part, Poole is confident that he can lead Daon back to the top. That is not surprising for a man who has always made bold moves. Born in 1929 in the small fishing community of Mortlach, Sask. (population 300), Poole dedicated in a number of business careers, including a stint as a salesman with the Polar Bear Co., before turning to real estate. In 1954, Daon, then 26, with sister, Evelyn Daon, the head of Dawson Construction Ltd., and a son of an old-time Vancouver lumberman family, Daon expanded into land development, condominium conversions, sleeping centres and office developments in Canada, owning such well-known buildings as Place Victoria, in Montreal. In 1974, it made a dazzling leap into the U.S. real estate market. Poole quickly became a fixture in Washington, southern California and Colorado, as Daon's U.S. holdings expanded and represented two-thirds of the company's assets.

Tony Yee, a Vancouver-based analyst, says that Poole was "an agreeable man, who loved to talk and see Daon grow, and people loved to watch him." But, adds Yee, the recession forced Poole to make drastic cutbacks, including hundreds of condominium conversion projects in Miami and southern California. As well, Daon trimmed its staff from 600 to 380. In the past two years and moved out of two of its seven floors in the company's "Golden Tower" building in Vancouver. Poole also put his \$2-million West Vancouver home up for sale for \$4 million—it remains unsold—and unloaded his Hawker Siddeley jet and Sun Valley, Idaho, retreat.

Now, many analysts believe that Poole will ensure the measure he needs to implement his recovery strategy. Said Yee: "Cousin shareholders would get zero if the bankers pulled the plug on us." And that, added Yee, is not something the bankers are likely to do. "The bankers have no other choice if they put Daon under, they'd be saddled with assets that they believe Jack Poole can manage better than bankers."

For his part, Poole counts on investor confidence. Of late, he has been in an arduous road at local parties, touting about the success of his negotiations with Daon's major bankers. But even if Poole is given a chance to carry out his plan, the scars of Daon's recent misfortunes will remain. As one Daon spokesman pointed out, "Poole has proceeded pretty much that he won't be investing in any more real estate holdings in the near future." As a result, if Daon does prove to be a corporate phoenix, it will do so with clipped wings.

—ROBINE POZNER in Vancouver

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Rallying around Canada 1

By Peter C. Newman

The real story of Newport '88 was the contest between during and abstain.

In typical Canadian fashion the elimination of our entry was written off as an inevitable failure which should teach us to stay out of big boat games.

It was no such thing.

Canada 1's performance did fully measure up to what that allowed no margin for error and one-eighth the traditional work-up time. Both of us in all these elimination races when Canada was automatically out of contention, Terry McLaughlin and his crew didn't do quit, losing their final race by a shivering 16 seconds. Our standing in the semifinals was a most honourable one of seventh. To complain about Canada 1's performance is like being disappointed that Terry Peet did not make it past Thursday Bay.

But, financing genius and granding winners were only the most visible part of the contest. Behind the dual effort was the delicate private task of collecting the \$6 million required to finance Canada 1's entry. The other challengers were backed by individual funds with apparently limitless funds.

Credit for dreams up the idea of a Canadian challenge and having the nerve to leap straight against increasingly responsible odds goes to Marvin McMill, the Calgary lawyer who created the semi-mythical Secret Cove Yacht Club to sponsor the Canadian campaign. The American's top, McMill told Macdonald last week, "is a combination of human skill, technological expertise, bling and good luck; that's what makes it such a challenge."

McMill attracted the fiscal resources of western Canadians, not usually noted for their philanthropic impulses, but eventually raised low risk. To the rescue came four members of the eastern Canadian racing fraternity who however had previously financed the fund-raising drive. Credit Union president of Reed Steeves, a G.S. Griffin (Barrie), Robert Grant (former owner of Canadian Transport) and John Lockwood (former chairman of Darling Oil Co.). "It was a magnificent exercise, conducted against odds that oscillated between daunting and impossible," recalled Griffin, who was manager of the Canadian Olympic sailing team in 1976. "We did it to support a dedicated and skilled crew oper-

ating under severe disadvantages and with the belief that a Canadian entry could become a rallying symbol and was years overdue. Also, we knew that the eastern Canadian yachting establishment would never really have the grit to do it. Marvin McMill and his man from the West may not have known what they were getting into, but they did get it going and they managed to invent the effort with a combination of blind faith and gallantry."

Griffin and his fellow organizers staged a swift fund-raising drive for \$2 million, which included \$1.5 million in cash, \$50,000 and \$100,000 contributions from yacht club members all over the country. Except for Labrador, which became a major corporate sponsor, most company treasurers spun their wheels, often the tough economic climate, and finally raised their eyes heavenward while seeking responsibility to shareholders, which prevented them from

'We did it to support a dedicated and skilled crew operating under severe disadvantages - it was years overdue'

sponsoring anything as frivolous as a sailboat. Well-founded doubts about whether or not a Canadian would ever get to the starting line were finally put to rest when the first boat to cross the finish line, announced to the tune of \$300,000 Apart from Labrador, the two big corporate sponsors (at \$100,000 each) were Alcan and Canadian Tire. The Ontario government threw in \$45,000.

Besides most of the contributors to the Canada 1 campaign made investments in conditions of their donation, so complete log of how the money was raised is possible. But a partial tally, from various sources, shows how apparently modest Canadians rallied to the cause. The largest contribution, a "loan" of \$3 million, came from Versalox, the head of Guidel Industries in Calgary (whether or not that "loan" will eventually be turned into a gift is still being negotiated). The second most generous benefactor was another Canadian, Harold Siberia, who promised a dollar for every three raised by the Toronto group. It cost him \$300,000. Jason Richardson, of the Winnipeg grain firm

ry, chipped in \$200,000. Michael Compere, head of the Ottawa Valley's Metal Corp., and his wife donated \$250,000, while \$100,000 each came from the Calgary-based Christie Foundation, the Sop Kahanoff Foundation and from Howard Webster.

Frederick Eaton, Galen Weston and the McLennan Foundation gave \$50,000 each, and 36 individual donors sent cheques for \$10,000. That latter group included Irving Gerstein (People's Jeweller), Frank Bassie (Becker's Mill), Douglas Bassett (Lunenburg Brauery), Joe Bartnick (Toronto art critic), James Craig (architect), Clifford Hatch (Edmonton Walker Resources), Douglas Hatch (Bright's wine), Michael Davies (publisher of the Kingston Whig Standard), Gordon Fisher (Southam Inc.), Robert Great (retired director), Lawrence Reiley (Harlequin Books), David Howard (Citibank), Senator William Kelly (Calgary), Ewart King (Canadian Utilities), Murray Koffler (Shoppers Drug Mart), Radcliffe Latimer (Trees-Canada PipeLine), Loughlin McCarthy (Bay Street Investment broker), William McLean (Canada PostNet), Helen Pashay (with Paul Pashay of Canadonal), Christopher Rose (Toronto insurance), Irving Ungarson (president), Walter and Dianne Gorrie (Canadians) and Hartland Malone, who would have given more had for \$10,000 overall sponsorship. The remaining \$100,000 came from the Cavalier Investment Club, a blushing member of Toronto's big élite, which sought to compare debt-equity ratios, headed by Alf Prew, chairman of Novacor.

Paul Pashay holds a \$600,000 mortgage on Canada 1 and has agreed to make a \$300,000 gift if the balloon is paid off. The syndicate still faces a \$500,000 operating deficit, but not all of the donations have yet been collected.

The success of the fund-raising effort has prompted hopes for a return match. "Of course we'll be there," says McMill, the man who started it all. "We've already begun to put the pieces together for another shot." The main reason of those planning a renewed challenge is avoiding the kind of last-minute effort that had to be mounted last year. They hope to have two-thirds of the funds (about \$5 million) available from the start. With a Convair Black at home, there is already a Convair 314 floating around with 30 rooms on it, all of them with personal and/or corporate fortunes large enough to launch Canada 1.

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The case against the media giants



Fisher; Kenneth Thomson (right) the last Tribune; the evidence came from waste-baskets

by Ian Austen

Seven thick black binders are the focus of attention in a Toronto courtroom. Between their covers are 320 confidential documents that federal customs investigators seized from the filing cabinets and waste-baskets of Canada's two media giants, Thomson Newspapers Ltd. and Southam Inc., in raids in September, 1980. The papers are Crown counsel Claude Thomsen's main witnesses in his bid to prove that the two newspaper chains participated in an unlawful conspiracy that ultimately wiped out newspaper competition in four Canadian cities and eliminated some 1,745 jobs in the process. The trial, on monopoly charges under the federal Combines Investigation Act, will likely continue at least until Christmas. But the first week of testimony provided an intriguing glimpse into the case that will emerge from the prosecution's black binders.

The events that brought Southam and Thomson Newspapers to court began with the closing of *The Montreal Star* on Sept. 26, 1979, leaving the country's second-largest city with just one English-language daily paper, *The Gazette*. Then, 11 months later, on Aug. 27, 1980, Southam shut down the Winnipeg Tribune and Thomson closed the Ottawa Journal, while Southam took control of both Vancouver dailies, *The Province* and *The Sun*. The series of moves left Southam papers with an effective monopoly in Vancouver, Ottawa

but already in regulation have fascinated media watchers. Some documents revealed the events that developed within the chain in the 1970s. Otto, Ottawa, Montreal and Vancouver. Southern Vice President J. Patrick O'Gallagher, then publisher of the *Montreal Journal*, wrote in a confidential memo in October, 1975: "We are in a game with no winners, only losers. How do we achieve an accommodation in Winnipeg [where Southam's Tribune lagged behind the *Free Press*] without balancing it against possible reciprocal moves in Calgary, Ottawa and Montreal?" At a meeting that same month, Southam's board of directors discussed turning Montreal into a one-paper town by offering the Star's owner, PP Publications, which Thomson took over in January, 1980, a share of *The Gazette*.

Concerns over the Star's future were also growing at PP, which then also owned Ottawa's *Journal*, Winnipeg's *Free Press*, Vancouver's *Province* and the Toronto-based *Globe and Mail*. In June, 1979, following a strike that shut the Star down for eight months, PP's board, fearing ever-expanding losses at the Star, authorized its president, George Currie, to begin negotiations with Southam. A July 4 memo bearing Currie's initials outlined three alternatives for the Montreal market. One would have kept the editorial, circulation and advertising departments of the *Gazette* and Star separate, but combined production facilities. Estimated profit \$10 million a year. A similar arrangement would have combined everything but the editorial department, producing estimated earnings of \$12 million to \$14 million a year, in addition to cost savings of \$3 million. The memo forecast that a monopoly situation could have cut costs by 420.8 million and profited \$30.7



million in annual profits.

Several minutes of a board meeting later that month showed that Southam's directors met to consider the Montreal situation. The *Gazette*, which traditionally lagged well behind the Star in circulation, had suffered badly from its competitor's strike. But its new popularity brought problems. Far east along, *The Gazette* quickly outgrew its printrun capacity. According to Currie's evidence, Southam President Gordon Fisher, previously noting the Star's modest, sophisticated pressrun, said: "We need their assets."

Although Montreal was a major problem, it was not the chain's sole concern in the late 1970s. A consultant's study that PP commissioned painted a bleak future for the Ottawa Journal. "We see no point in laying long-term plans for the *Journal*," wrote analyst David Jolley, now president of Toronto Star Newspapers Ltd., in Nov. 18, 1978. He recommended that PP pump just enough money into the *Journal* to keep it alive, paying out any that its readership healthy existence would give PP a "margin" in case of a future deal with Southam in Winnipeg.

Yet to come in the complex trial is key evidence about the role of Thomson Newspapers, a family-controlled firm headed by Kenneth Thomson, son of the late Lord (Rex) Thomson of Fleet. The testimony will continue for months, but there's still a good chance that the trial will reach its conclusion long before the proposed Canada newspapers act becomes law. As it is now, the federal government's draft legislation has avoided Kartik commissions' suggestions to prevent editors from corporate interference and to force the big chains to sell off their newspapers. Instead, the bill would freeze Thomson and Southam at their current levels of ownership (respectively about 22.2 per cent and 22.4 per cent of national daily circulation) and prevent existing chains from creating any more than 20 per cent of national circulation. But since last month's cabinet shuffle, no minister has been responsible for the proposed act. What is more, unconfirmed reports circulating in Ottawa suggest that the cabinet may water down the bill before it reaches Parliament.

Meanwhile, the issue of paper evidence at the government's disposal does not appear to concern the Toronto trial. In 1978 the Supreme Court of Canada overturned a Combines Act conviction against E.C. Irving. It said that, although he had acquired all five of New Brunswick's English-language dailies, the Crown had not established that his actions were detrimental to the public. The Crown's task in this case is no less daunting.

With Gene Silbert in Toronto

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The competition freeze

By Val Ross

When Metropolitan Toronto's council first considered the idea for a new, \$100-million police headquarters, it planned to give the building an image boost by holding a design competition among Canadian architects. But the Ontario Association of Architects (OAA) indicated that the competition would cause high costs and long delays. As a result, on Sept. 13 the authorities scrapped the competition in favor of the more traditional method of simply choosing an established architect and commissioning a design—and avoided a considering debate in the financially beleaguered Canadian architectural community.

At issue is who gets public contracts and how. Commercial Office Bleau, editor of the Montreal-based architectural magazine *Sorcier à... Sud: news from Ottawa*, says the spike for young architects across Canada who count on more public competitions to produce job opportunities, personal exposure and more creative designs. Alderman John Sewell, Toronto's long-time mayor, reflected the dismay of some members of the public when he said: "The OAA were the killers of an open competition. They gave Metro misleading information. I ask, should we put the bid into trusteeship?" Contests the association's executive director, Brian Park: "That's nonsense." But no one doubts that architects is a profession in which political connections are important too!

The most celebrated example involves Vancouver architect Arthur Erickson, a personal friend of Prime Minister Trudeau, who won the prestigious Washington Embassy design contest in 1965 after a contest generated a competitive jury's recommendation from among four other architects. But an Robert Hespeler, senior designer with the large Toronto firm Webb Dean, and earlier this year, "Awarding contracts as a political payoff is a systemic systemic underside." At the same time, the provincial associations—the profession's licensing bodies—are under increasing pressure from younger, job-hungry architects to support more competitions. This month the Tasmanian Society of Architects voted to demand an explanation from the OAA for its part in the death of the police headquarters competition. Meanwhile, the Organization of Architects of Quebec is considering internal recommendations to do more work in the public sector competitions.

In theory, everyone favors some degree of open competition. In recent years, however, there has been only one competition in the Maritimes, none in Quebec, and last year's race to design the Mississauga municipal building was Ontario's first competition in two decades. Western Canadian architects compete more frequently, but a debate over Edmonton City Hall in 1989 marred the whole concept of competition. There, after a contentious and costly competition city council shovelled

large institutional firms. Competitions offer the best opportunity for innovative designs to emerge. Canada's cosy network of people doing business with each other because they belong to the same club causes mediocrity in our public buildings."

Still, competitions can be expensive. The initial cost of Calgary's 1981 city hall competition was high, detailed guidelines had to be published for all the entries, and the jury flew in from Japan, California and Montreal. But in the end, says Calgary Alderman Jack Long, himself an architect, "we got the best design and our organization committee stayed on as the project's watchdog." Now, he adds delightedly, the new city hall, which is under construction, is on schedule and under budget. By contrast, city and provincial officials chose the Calgary Olympic Colos-



Calgary Colosseum under construction. The fresh ideas prove there's competition*

the winning design. Meanwhile, the proponent, Gens Lub, a former Edmonton alderman, faced charges from fellow architects that he had enjoyed an inside track. Lub had originally proposed the competition and had drawn up its guidelines for fellow councillors. Aneka Khan, a politician for the rarity of open judging of public projects, says the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada's former president, Marc Dubois, "They are jealous of their prerogative to handle decisions." But other architects blame their colleagues. Angus Toronto-based Michael Kirkland, whose complex of what has been shaped won first prize in the Mississauga competition. "Those who benefit most from the closed system are the

senior's architect and project manager, it is \$16.5 million over budget, and construction is a year behind schedule.

While tempers cool on Toronto council chambers, debate across Canada continues to heat up. Says Sewell's Bleau and, "In architecture the fresh ideas come from competitions. They are a necessity. Like research in medicine."

Adds Larry Richards, director of the University of Waterloo's school of architecture: "It is ridiculous that I can compete in Italy and Japan, but rarely in Canada." Given the profession's current 30-per-cent unemployment rate, architects may soon have to put the very foundations for the way they do business back on the drawing table. □

New ties and old neighbors

While the dark clouds of trade protectionism continue to hang over the U.S. Congress, official relations between Ottawa and Washington have recently turned noticeably brighter. The Reagan administration appreciated both Canada's prompt 60-day ban on aircraft landing rights in response to the Korean airliners and the commitment to test the cruise missile. For its part, the state department earlier this month created a new and senior secretariat for Canada—affectionately known as diplomatic symbolism.

The head of the new desk is Harvard-trained lawyer James Madia, and its creation reflects Secretary of State George Shultz's determination to pay more attention to Canadian affairs. At the same time, the state department has formally rechristened its European division—Ottawa's historic office is Washington—as the bureau of European and Canadian Affairs. Ottawa too seems intent on strengthening the Washington connection. A recent shuffle at External Affairs consolidates almost all U.S. relations under a new assistant deputy minister, Derek Burney, 48. Madia, 46, has no direct experience with Canadian issues but for the past two years he has been Ronald Reagan's special assistant for intergovernmental relations—dealing with the nation's 50 governors. The 51st, Madia notes, allowed him to observe firsthand the U.S. role in free trade negotiations and natural gas imports, science, world trade, environmental and other transborder concerns. Madia and the White House will shortly propose a formula for nuclear disarmament reductions. That proposal would "provide the basis for some fairly intense negotiations." The subject is also likely to dominate the scheduled Oct. 16-17 conference between Shultz and External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen in Halifax.

The sharper focus on Canadian relations may not, however, be altogether salutary. Many Canadian officials have long maintained that Washington's traditional preoccupation with other parts of the globe frequently works to Ottawa's advantage. Shultz has now moved to correct the balance, and the results may well pose new challenges for Canadian diplomacy.

—MICHAEL POMERLEAU in Washington

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Police (hidden under code 10 with police escort) haul down who botched a murder?

A peek inside the mob

Sixty significant but highly unusual contributions may only rarely—*slip away*—the public's glimpse at their inner workings. The Black is a prime example. And that was the reason special agents were so fascinated by the evidence in a Bronx courtroom in New York City last Friday.

last week. For some, there was a full public hearing about the inside story of a major Mafia undertaking—in this instance, a murder. And if a key government witness's testimony was reliable, the hearing documented a palpable role of two 68-year-old operators who headed their organization.

The Bronx trial dealt with the murder in August, 1962, of Nathan Massell, 31, the son of a well-known underworld figure, Bill "The Butcher" Massell. Both had been scheduled to testify in a justice department investigation into allegations that U.S. Labor Secretary Robert J. Davieson was linked with ergotized crime. Testimony that Massell was a son on a well-known street in the Bronx sat in a box on a wall-like shelf in the Bronx as state's evidence.

A government informer and small-time criminal, who testified under the pseudonym William Barnes, provided the rare details. He was a New York City's Blacklisted last year, after receiving a three-year sentence for grand larceny, when the accused, O'Brien, arrived to share a cell. O'Brien, according to Barnes, was famous that New York newspapers had depicted him and Barnes as a pair of bad-boys who had bashed their押 at committing a murder in such a public place. Evidently, the proud O'Brien was hurt and he wanted to talk. "He said the reason the job was botched could have happened is anybody," Barnes said.

He said that Doherty and Hoone were

connected with illegal activities in the construction industry. They found that if the Massells co-operated with the Deaseus investigation, they might reveal information that would send O'Brien and Burns to jail. Burns said that his ultimate talk with the older Massell had promised to keep quiet and O'Brien then arranged a meeting with the son to determine his likely course of action.

The encounter took place at night at Masselli's two-door Lincoln, which was parked on a bright 11th Street street just past Van Cortlandt Park. Masselli got behind the wheel and Offense in the front passenger seat and Russo was in the back. So apparently Masselli was not as cooperative as his father and, according to Russo's account, the scene quickly got out of hand. Burn told Offense that Offense told him how (he slipped Masselli), knocking his head against the window on the driver's side. But the engine was still running, and Masselli inadvertently jerked the car into gear and then slammed on the brakes. The Offense, in his assessment, the sudden jolt caused a hibernating device to fall to the floor. Russo recognized it as jail if he was. Russo had decided that if it became necessary to kill off Masselli, they would first take him to a secluded spot in Yonkers, just north of New York City. Burn said, but the sight of the hibernating device so enraged Offense that he abandoned the plan and cut off "He's wired. Shoot him, Philly." And that, said Burn, Russo killed Masselli with a single .357 caliber bullet in the back of the head. They fled in a red Pontiac, the parked nearby, but Burn claimed Russo surrendered later that week. "There were maybe 500 witnesses," said Burn, "and Offense turned himself in within a month."

A special federal prosecutor, Louis Silverman, subsequently announced on September 18, 1963, that he had found no evidence of any connection between Donovan and organized crime to warrant prosecution. As well, Silverman concluded, there was "no evidence of a relationship" between Donovan and Mannix's murderer. In court last week Burns denied an accusation from Olds' lawyer, Louis Auchincloss, that he had fabricated the story of Olds' jail cell confession in order to ingratiate himself with prosecution authorities. Burns was awaiting sentence on charges of jumping bail when he first reported his conversations with Olds to the Bronx District Attorney's office in New York. But despite his challenge to his credibility, last week's testimony by "William Burns" is considered to raise doubts—at least about Silverman's sound conclusion.

A lifting of a liquor ban

Saskatchewan officials agonized over the decision for more than a year. When word finally came last week that the Conservative government of Premier Grant Devine will lift a 26-year ban on liquor advertising on Oct. 1, critics assessed the government's plan to reverse the interests of liquor companies—many of whom are major contributors to the Conservative party. But George McLeod, minister in charge of the Saskatchewan Liquor Board, was ready. Counteracted McLeod, "This did not come as a result of a hobby lobby. This is a responsible decision that simply recognizes reality." The decision actually moves Saskatchewan into the Canadian mainstream. Only Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick retain strict restrictions on liquor advertising.

Newspapers and magazines available in Saskatchewan that are published outside the province—include Maclean's—carry ads and in recent years cable television and private radio stations have increased Saskatchewan with beer commercials. The government decided that it had lost the battle and so far has been successful.

"It's a dangerous step," declared United Church minister Rev. Donald Faris of Regina, chairman of a 1973 regional legislative committee which opposed lifting the ad ban. He argues that "all kinds of [adult] peers" point to advertising as a cause of increased consumption.

The liquor companies disagree. They maintain that they do not design their advertising to convince people to drink more. Rather, the companies say that they are trying to increase their individual share of an existing market.⁴ A 1977 study by the department of national health and welfare supports that argument. But other studies, including a 1980 paper on alcohol advertising issued in 1985 by Charles Adkin and Marcia Black of Michigan State University, have warned that liquor ads increase alcohol consumption among adolescents.

Even with Saskatchewan's relaxed laws, liquor, beer and wine companies will face a strict code of regulations. In common with other provinces, Saskatchewan is well not, for example, permit commercials showing people actually drinking alcohol or ads encouraging the use of liquor with driving.

—DALE ELLIOTT on Report.



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A renewed passion for recycling

By Shona McKay

For two years Shirley Oldfield, a 60-year-old woman from Kitchener, Ont., has found that putting out the garbage can be satisfying. In addition to the usual green garbage bags, Oldfield now uses a two-foot-high blue plastic tub embossed with the words, "We recycle." The flexible tubs, bottles, cans, jars and newspapers that have been separated from other household trash end up in the bin. This week Oldfield, who has participated in a pilot recycling program since 1982, will join 55,000 other Kitchener residents in one of the largest civic recycling projects ever conducted in Canada. The Kitch-

ener citizens who want it have no doubt that the change will spread and become viable in a business sense." Currently, Laidlaw has established Ontario buyers for all the glass and newspaper that it generates in Kitchener. However, the company advises that it needs its initial capital outlay—\$200,000 for the plastic bins and \$100,000 for two special recycling trucks with a new, potentially lucrative market in mind. Laidlaw, along with an estimated 200 other recycling companies in Canada, is looking toward revenues from the sale of recycled aluminum beverage cans to raise the industry financially secure. Since aluminum beverage cans first became widely available in the mid-1970s, every

household recycling program has had to grapple with the issue of what to do with the cans. "The flexible tubs are the answer," says Laidlaw. "It's a win-win situation for everyone involved."

Meanwhile, provincial governments are also under pressure to find ways to decrease the more than 30 million tons of waste that Canadians produce each year. Since as much as 30 per cent of the waste can be reused, governments turned to the recycling industry for help. As a result, since the mid-1970s three provinces—Ontario, British Columbia and Quebec—have offered support to the garbage recycling industry by subsidizing the startup costs of recycling companies. Last year Quebec spent \$2 million, Ontario \$450,000 and British Columbia \$100,000. For the most part, public opposition to landfills also sparked government involvement. The chief objections include visual pollutions and fears that the sites will leak contaminants into neighboring water systems. Said Pierre Fortin, specialist in physical sciences for the Recovery and Recycling Department of Quebec's ministry of the environment: "Landfill is no longer felt to be a cheap solution. We have to start considering the implications that dumping will have on the environment, year from now and the cost of cleaning up all that pollution."

Currently, the Quebec government is examining a proposed plan forward last week by 20 aluminum producers and beverage companies to independently organize and subsidize a provincewide, voluntary recycling program. Although the motivation behind the proposal is relatively sound, creating the expensive facilities, the participating companies estimate that their plan will result in a reduction of 530,000 metric tons or 14 per cent of the province's annual tonnage in Kitchener, Laidlaw officials hope that neighborhood waste processors will continue to attract recycling participants. Shirley Oldfield does not need to be convinced. As she dropped an empty soup can into her blue bin, she said: "It doesn't take much time, and they have made the process pretty convenient. Besides, recycling makes us feel good."



Oldfield (left), daughter with blue bin from counterculture's alternative to mainstream recycling

other avenue is one symbol of the quiet evolution of recycling from an alternative, countercultural practice into an increasingly mainstream enterprise based on public opposition to garbage landfill sites and the profit potential of the recycled aluminum beverage cans. From Quebec to British Columbia, Canadians are paying new attention to recycling.

Waste disposal companies in particular are having positive moments. This past summer recycling firm Nyle Laidlaw, general manager of Tetra Recycling, division of Laidlaw Waste Systems Ltd., the largest waste disposal company in Canada, "recycling is expensive to start up, but it is an efficient system and it is

practices except Ontario and Saskatchewan have moved to approve their use despite the objections of Canadian steel producers, who argued that the rulings could cost jobs.

Aluminum steels is a class by itself as a money-maker in recycling. Canada was paid a mere \$1.10 a ton for recycled aluminum, compared to \$18 a ton for steel and \$60 for newspapers. As a result, waste recyclers are getting in the lucrative Ontario market just joined with Montreal-based Alcan Canada Products Ltd. in an intense lobbying effort to reverse the Ontario ban. Said Craig Evans, director of the Manitoba Recycling Society in British Columbia, which is a leader in house-



Philadelphia catcher Ilio Diaz tags Dawson at the plate; a dejected Roger (below) is seen that is less than the sum of its parts

SPORTS

The enduring futility of the Expos

By Hal Quint

The difference between this year and the past few years?

Montreal Expos catcher Gary Carter said last Thursday afternoon, minutes before a doubleheader with the National League East-leading Philadelphia Phillies, "is that this year we have to win it." Hours later, after losing both games, the Expos effectively had taken themselves out of the pennant race for the fifth straight year.

In 1979 and 1980 the Expos were eliminated on the final day of the season. In 1981, the year of the major league players' strike, they were beaten in the last inning of the final road game. Last year the Expos went must as the Monday of the season's final week. This year, after having once again been favored to win their division, the Expos were six games behind with only seven to play. The Pittsburgh Pirates hampered them 10-5 on Friday night and beat them again 14-5 Saturday.

There were little excuses this time around. In fact, reasons, as the team's record repeatedly fell short, the experts said that it needed another pitching "ace" to complement Steve Rogers, that it needed another strong arm in the bullpen to relieve Jeff Burdette, that it had to solve the problem at second base. This season the club erased the shortcomings Bill Gullickson and Charlie Lea developed into fine pitchers with 26 and 15 wins respectively at week's end.

And on Aug. 18 the Expos suffered all-time worst American Manny Trillo from the Cleveland Indians. The team probably was stronger, position by position, than any rival.

But Thursday night against the Phillies, Lee and Rogers were shelled. The howling stood from the stands at Olympic Stadium. Fast food as the fans who had carried the team through the years faltered. Center fielder Andre Dawson, generally acknowledged as the best all-round player in the game, got

one hit in eight times at bat in the two games and threw the ball into the Phillies' dugout, costing a run. And Gary Carter, acknowledged as the game's best catcher, was biffed in eight attempts. Each time he picked up a bat the fans booted and whistled. Realizing the response, Carter grimaced and said, "I'm not a machine. I'm a human being."

It is not simple explaining why the Expos have not done better. Having left the Minors, Carter said: "This one ranks right up there with all the other frustrations. You can't say that we have been unlucky, because we have certainly had the talent." The talent ranged from Rogers, Dawson and Carter through the National League's leading base runner, Tim Raines, to perennial 200 hitter Al Oliver. It is a fewing statistics that makes that make baseball man slave. No fewer than five Expos were on the National League All-Star team this season, and there are Expos in or near the top of the lists in almost every category of baseball achievement. The fact remains, however, that the team has been less than the sum of its parts ever since the 1979 season when the Expos won 96 games, a total record that remains unmatched.

As the Phillies have proved, a unique blend of talent, maturity, leadership and comandance is required to win. In Montreal there seems to be a growing realization that the time may have come to stir the mix. □



Grand acts and great expectations

By Mark Charnfield

Ever since artistic director Robbie Phillips left the Stratford Festival in 1985 and plunged Canada's most renowned cultural institution into a temporary crisis, the world of Canadian theatre—in any nothing of film and television—has been primed for its dramatic suspense in the bright light. Now the controversy has come in focus, riding high on advance notices for his director of the film *The War and Great Expectations* for his multi-media production centre at the Grand Theatre in London, Ont. As the Grand's temporary season opened last week with John Michael Tolok's *Godspell*, George Bernard Shaw's *The Doctor's Dilemma*, John Murrell's *Written for the Stage* and Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*, it was clear that Phillips had rebounded with a vise—and a vengeance. If his star-spangled scheme succeeds, the balance of Canadian theatre may tip his way for years to come.

As the opening night crowds packed the lobby of the Grand Theatre, the excitement matched similar nights at the Shaw and Stratford festivals—just as Phillips had intended. Despite extreme opening seats (*Illegit. The stellar cast lined up to its bell!*), Phillips' definitive production of *Twelfth Night*, one of Shakespeare's most challenging plays, brought the celebrations to a standstill. Meanwhile, Phillips had already leaped ahead of his rivals in the race to translate theatre to film and television. *Waiting for the Pavane*, based in July by Toronto's Primaedia Productions, will appear on CBC-TV early next year. The Grand Theatre and Primaedia have contracted to film three plays and one movie a year, with some postproduction activity taking place at the theatre's facilities. "In the theatre we cannot ignore television—it is a colossal communication force," says Phillips. "We have skirted around each other for a long time, but somehow that marriage has to happen."

Essentially, Phillips has resurrected his Stratford empire at the Grand. The aegis of Stratford equates dominance in 30-member acting company and production staff; actors Martha Henry and William Sherritt, head of design Dupuis Dure and executive producer Peter Robert. Along with Stratford and Shaw, the Grand will add to the huge pool of acting talent already concentrated in southwestern Ontario. The bizarre situation includes disputes as well internationally acclaimed di-

rector John Neville is in the Grand company, and former artistic director Michael Hastings has returned to Stratford. The assembly of five world-class artistic directors (including Stratford's Christopher Nyst) provides such meagre wealth outside a wizir's casket than anyone like Toronto producer Stratford's artistic director John Hancock to remark: "It is typically Canadian if there is an assured and perverse way to organize things, we do it!"

But Hancock finds the situation no laughing matter. Fiercely protective of his festival's educational mandate—and its massive budget—Hancock has re-



Phillips: the prince of Canadian theatre has returned with a vengeance

pressed public concern that enterprises like the Grand will siphon resources too freely. The predictable rivalry between Stratford and the Grand has already flared into open hostility. Stratford Executive Director Gerry Elliott has accused Phillips of tampering with the internal workings of his administration, and all Stratford departments are on strict orders not to co-operate with the Grand. Meanwhile, Phillips' self-expecting message in the opening night program deliberately referred to "negative response from some quarters within our own profession." The two boards have been seeking reconciliation but so far without result.

However, Phillips is not the only

theatre never at the Grand with a Stratford past. For a decade he has been blessed with a fairy godmother in Barbara Ivey, a shrewd general from the ranks of London's establishment who has served on the Grand's board for 17 years. As a Stratford board member, Ivey figured predominantly in Phillips' taking control of Stratford in 1989 after he cleared the decks for a multimedia operation, but it still remained. However, once the Grand board, having reorganized its theatre in 1978, decided that it should take a major step forward into film and television, the choice for a new artistic direc-

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Wood and Neale: Ranch's whitest! Largest work of art ever constructed in Canada

ART

An explosion of color

Last May foothills ranchers laughed when their new neighbor, 68-year-old Vancouver artist Alan Wood, painted his corrals fence orange and yellow. Since then, the artist's obsession has given way to accomplishment as Wood and 12 helpers have built—and brightly painted—1.6 km of fence, five barns, a bridge, a cabin and even piles of hay. Twenty bales constructed of wood and canvas now sit in 350 acres of leased pasture 50 km southwest of Calgary, forming a Technicolor vision of the Old West called Ranch. The groundbreaking piece of environmental art is an attempt to demonstrate the interaction between art and nature; as Wood says, "it's set out to teach it's not painting in the sky or landscape." Last week, while Wood's Vancouver fund raisers continued to attract patrons to pay for the privately funded \$600,000 project, Ranch, Canada's largest art work, finally opened to public view.

What visitors see for their \$5 admission are an art gallery transplanted into a pasture. In place, Ranch looks like the playground of a precocious child, at other times it resembles a laboratory for color experiments. "No one can fail to respond to this color," says Wood. Indeed, there are few structures in Ranch that are not brightly hued. A three-story fence, which links the enormous tableau, changes color every 10 posts. The corrals could pass as a specimen of the Old West were it not for its brilliant oranges and yellows.

Even more startling than Wood's choice of colors is his postmodernism of them. A chrome-painted pyramid of wood-and-canvas hay bales sits next to

massive conical hay stacks which Wood fashioned after a landscape by French Impressionist painter Claude Monet. Then, a blue Japanese bridge leads toward a stark white woodland. Beyond the windswept four "weedless" barns on the side of a hill distant in size to five feet high from 20 feet, to suggest distance, but, as an artist's joke on the rules of perspective, the bright red of the whitewashed barn makes it seem closer.

The jangle of artificial colors against the muted natural landscape is deliberate and disturbing. Still, Wood's best pieces need no interpretation. The corral, the fence, the barns and the trees are surprisingly convincing because they are built of wood and canvas, the materials of the project were almost as demanding as his artistic efforts. First, Wood created a smaller-scale model version of Ranch for a Vancouver gallery in 1981. Then he leased the 2,000-acre Rocky Mountain Ranch near Priddis, Alta., for \$25,000 and began designing his dream project a year ago. However, B.C. landowners Wood's supporters selected, partners, and so far about 50 donors have raised \$450,000 of the necessary \$600,000.



one of the realistic farms. Other tableau, like "Ranch House," a raised corral aligned with the path of the sun, are self-conscious symbols which appeal more to the mind than the eye. Still, Wood has designed most of Ranch to appeal to a general audience. For some residents of the area, Wood's project strikes a deeper chord. Says neighbor Mary Dwyer: "It is exciting to see the tradition portrayed as something vibrant, not decaying."

While Ranch is in finished form, its future is far from certain, its success was a complex, painstaking process. For Wood, who established a solid reputation as an innovative teacher and artist in England before emigrating to Vancouver in 1974, the business and promotional sides of the project were almost as demanding as his artistic efforts. First, Wood created a smaller-scale model version of Ranch for a Vancouver gallery in 1981. Then he leased the 2,000-acre Rocky Mountain Ranch near Priddis, Alta., for \$25,000 and began designing his dream project a year ago. However, B.C. landowners Wood's supporters selected, partners, and so far about 50 donors have raised \$450,000 of the necessary \$600,000.

The artwork is funds and wet weather delayed the opening of Ranch from July until last week. The work will be open to the public for only three weekends in October, then organizers plan some winter and spring showings before Ranch reopens next summer. In the fall of 1984 Wood will dismantle it forever in order to pursue other art咄ue projects. Ultimately, photodocumentation will give the work its permanence.

For Wood, Ranch will be successful if it directs the viewer into new ways of looking at the environment. "There is a lot of nature we miss," he says. "But if you view it in bright colors and unexpected elements, you perceive nature differently." Certainly the foothills will never look the same for viewers of Ranch. —LOUISE REEDY in Calgary

FOR THE RECORD

Man with a classic horn

HAYDN/HUMMEL/L. MONAERT
TRUMPET CONCERTOS
Wynona Marni (trumpet)
Conducted by Raymond Leppard
(csm Mastersound)

When New Orleans jazz trumpeter Wynona Marni was only 27, the classically trained staff of the Berkshire Music Center in Massachusetts awarded her its award for outstanding brass player. Said Marni, now 31, "I could always tell how shocked they were that a black had my age and play their music as well." Given her brief rise as one of the most remarkable jazz artists to emerge in years, new Marni has made a striking impact during her debut. Many elements of her performances are exceptional, but respect for the power of craftsmanship at the recording's point of takeoff, her well-honed handiness of melody, and the inventiveness with which she handles a formidable wile of tells in the harmonic finale of the Haydn concerto without disturbing the equilibrium of the music. Throughout, her production is sparkling bell-like sound, both vivid and assertive but also precise and somehow vulnerable.

VIOLE NOUVEAU
Ricci Gallo/Eduard Erdelyi (csm)

The virtuosity on display on Violin Nouveau reveals a world-class violinist. Ricci Gallo-Erdelyi grew up in Israel, came to Canada in 1971 and is currently professor of violin at the University of Toronto. Her playing—elegy and impassioned, seductive and declamatory—boasts a frank appraisal of an instrument that many listeners too often sideline in a prior regard of the violin. Unfortunately, Gallo-Erdelyi has chosen five pieces by contemporary Canadian composers which are of mixed quality. The most successful so far is Faisons, a manicure piece by David Jaeger for electric violin featuring some eerie electronic reverberations. Milton Babbitt's *Lamentations of Jeremiah* is workmanlike if unexceptional; André Previn's *Impressions* is as challenging for sounds as much music as earthen. Still, the recording has a startling buoyancy—appropriate for a violinist who is riveting in concert. —JON PFEIFFER

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TELEVISION

Carnage through the ages



American Civil War casualty depicted in War! the steady evolution of combat

WAR
CBS, Oct. 2-Nov. 12

The National Film Board's War attempts in seven one-hour segments to encapsulate mankind's most grueling and aggressive form of conflict. Such an ambitious project is bound to be flawed or skewed, even. The episode "History of the Peloponnesian War," perhaps the greatest work on war-dominated politics, offers little guidance in the age of the microchip and the photocopier payload. With gory battle footage, military talking heads and a narrative plodding through deserted battlefields, War inevitably resembles many other documentaries. But it offers a premium: a tightly argued point of view. And at a time when the Cold War has become decidedly chilly, particularly after the downing of Korean Air Lines flight 007, it is suddenly topical.

The viewpoint that War expresses, often regrettably, is that of narrator Guyana Dyer, 40, a Canadian-born military historian and former naval lieutenant. He argues that, while warfare has been an often essential fact of human life, it has changed so dramatically that the prospect of another all-out war has become, like former King Midas' alchemical elixir, unthinkable. War's first installment shows the slow but steady evolution of combat. It contrasts the early days, when Humanus warinus would paternistically question opponents on their ancestry; it casts a bond in common should make slaughter a

gruesome branch of kinship, with the present age when two functionaries strapped to chairs in an underground electronics bunker are ready to turn keys simultaneously to unleash the instruments of thermonuclear Armageddon. Dyer vividly charts the evolution of bloodshed through the ages. He contends that Napoleon's napoleonic war in Russia introduced "total" war, in which life as usual did not carry on despite death-dealing battles. Around 1890 the machine-guns had irrevocably depersonalized warfare, just as the 1915 German Zeppelins rachetted London forces ended the distinction between combatants and civilians. And in the Second World War the precisely choreographed incendiary raids on Dresden and Hamburg foreshadowed the genocidal carnage of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

War's overall purpose is one of an isolated mandarinate going through old motions with little sense of the unprecedented consequences that total war will now dictate. It has as not so much panache as antecedence. There is a point at which the documentary begins to resemble a campaign against the U.S. air assault. The documentary repeatedly reminds experts why that the concept of "thermonuclear war is a fantasy." Still, with 20 concentrations wars now raging around the globe, War soberly leads the viewer through a history of just and unjust conflict to face the possibility of living in a world that U.S. Air Force Gen. Curtis LeMay once described as having been bombed back into the Stone Age. —BILL MACMICHAEL

TECHNOLOGY

Skeptics and a supervalue



Webster (left); Weiss and valve: "It will take time for people to come to grips with it."

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PHOTO BY JAMES M. HARRIS

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MORE CLAMS FOR LESS CLAMS.

It's a long distance from a mechanic's garage in Scottsdale, Ariz., to a billion-dollar realignment of the automotive and energy industries. But stockbroker-turned-inventor Sherman Webster and master machinist Richard Weiss believe that they are halfway there. Unlike most "miracle" devices assembled in inventors' garages, their invention, the "Webster-Weiss valve," has travelled far enough down the path of development to attract both entrepreneurs and news within big industry and government. The inventors claim that the valve will allow more complete burning of almost any fuel in an engine and power plant. It could also make certain processes, such as the evaporation of fresh water from seawater, economically feasible for the first time.

The privately owned, six-year-old Phoenix-based Webster-Weiss Corp. is already a solidly established organization. It has secured automotive and power plant applications patents on the valve in the United States and nine foreign countries (including Canada), and its stockholders include former U.S. president Gerald Ford, Virginia Hepburn Senator John Warner (en-bloc of Elizabeth Taylor) and newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst Jr. And although the inventors still have not demonstrated exactly how the device works—after all, if it works, such giants as the Bank of America and General Telephone & Electronics (GTE)

are actively investigating it, The future of the valve may be known as early as next month, when the California Air Resources Board—perhaps the toughest automobile emissions agency in the United States—conducts its tests of the Webster-Weiss valve in a car that runs on methanol, an alternative fuel that can be made easily from coal, natural gas or even garbage and costs half as much as gasoline.

Designed originally to be used in gasoline engines, the valve is a small, unremarkable-looking device consisting of two fine screens sandwiched together. The inventors claim that a liquid, when forced through one side, comes out as vapor on the other. Their explanation of how the mechanism operates sounds like a revision of basic scientific principles. The inventors say that considerable energy is necessary to change a liquid, such as water or oil, into gas. Webster insists that his valve makes the conversion without the addition of external energy.

If Webster's claim is correct, he and his partner have discovered a solution to the main problem that has plagued the internal combustion engine since the beginning of fuel. If a liquid fuel can be fully vaporized, it should burn more completely, which in the automotive industry translates into more miles per gallon, less engine wear, more power and far fewer pollutants in the exhaust. Said David Lindahl, energy specialist at Washington's Congressional Research

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Service, who, at the request of a Congressional committee, evaluated the valve last year. "This really involves new scientific principles. It will take time for people to come to grips with it."

But what concerns industry is not so much how fast the valve will work. Still, initial tests, made between 1986 and 1987 by an Environmental Protection Agency-certified laboratory in Denver, the Edip Corp., a Detroit chemical research company, and the Ford Motor Co., produced encouraging results. The picture emerging from



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those tests, according to Lipshitz's report, is that in a car fitted with the Webster-Hesse valve, a standard 20-gallon tank would average 20 percent more miles per gallon, achieve as much as 40-percent greater power (engine torque) and emit as much as 30-percent fewer pollutants than the cleaner than a similar car without the mechanism. Even more promising, the valve appears to perform well with high gasoline rather than with expensive, high-octane mixtures with lead or benzene additives in current widespread use. If the initial results bear out, the widespread use of the fast-acting metal device

could lead to a major restructuring of the large oil refineries (which manufacture high-octane gasol) and the automotive industry, which is hardly committed to conventional fuel-injected engines.

Companies that are directly involved in methanol research are the most active in testing the device. Mario Fisher, vice-president for corporate services at the Bank of America, told *Maclean's*: "We see the Webster-Blane valve as an enhancement that will make the economy of methanol so good that it cannot be ignored." In tests that the bank and the huge U.S. telecommunications conglomerate AT&T sponsored this summer on one of the B of A fleet of 375 methanol-powered cars, the valves brought the fuel efficiency of the chipper methanol fuel up to that of gasoline, according to Fisher.

Still, some critics disparage the valve. The U.S. department of transportation—through the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) and Chrysler Corp.—tested the device in a conventional gasoline car last spring. Ted Philip Davis, chief of the crashworthiness research division of NHTSA, "We found that the Webster-Hesse valve did not impose fuel economy penalties were slightly worse, drivability was worse, performance was worse. The only area that showed up in their favor was the engine requirement." For their part, the inventors dispute the manner in which the government conducted its test and look to the California test for validation.

As well as the debate over whether or not the device works, there is also considerable controversy over how it works. Harvey Palusz is a classical engineer at the University of Rochester. The inventors frequently say that his theoretical work explains the new science behind their double-volute design. But Palusz is skeptical. "I would not agree that they have found a new way of vaporizing a liquid," he declared. "It takes a lot of heat to vaporize." Mark more likely, Palusz believes, is that if the device worked it is because the holes in the nozzles act like a lot of tiny aerosol cans," spraying the liquid out as a fine mist and "the heat in the engine does the rest."

While it may take months to settle the confusion over the technicalities of the valve, the mechanism could be an industry relatively soon. Depending on the results of the current California tests, GM will decide whether or not to license and manufacture the valve. But even now, the corporation is confident. "If this thing were a bomb," said one marketing research analyst, Michael Lyons, "we would have dropped the testing a long age."

—PAT O'LEARY/Toronto

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JUSTICE

A new case for custody

In June, 1985, after an emotionally charged 26-day trial, a British Columbia Supreme Court judge declared two-year-old Melody Olson a ward of the province. Judge Douglas Head made his decision after hearing evidence from social workers that the baby's parents, Alan and Sherry Olson, were mentally handicapped and incapable of providing proper care. But a year later, when Sherry Olson became pregnant again, the couple took action to ensure that they would keep the baby. They contacted local service agencies to help them learn the necessary skills to become capable parents. Today their second daughter, April, now a healthy 18-month-old, is living with them in New Westminster, B.C. The Olsons are one example of a growing but controversial trend among social service professionals to allow mentally handicapped parents to keep their children, provided that necessary agency caseworkers then adequate support.

This trend is also surfacing in child-custody decisions across the country. Some social service agencies are concerned that the care and support available to retarded parents in most communities is minimal at best, and as a result many mentally retarded couples remain ill-prepared to take on the arduous task of parenthood. But the trend is not likely to be reversed, given the fact that sterilization of the mentally retarded is no longer mandatory or routine. And in Ontario the ministry of community and social services is in the process of drafting the children's act, which Minister Frank Dresen hopes to introduce in the spring of 1986.

Social service professionals believe that the act will indirectly help mentally handicapped parents to keep their babies. But, since Children's Aid Societies in the provinces attached the act, charging that it will make it almost impossible for them to take a child in need of protection from incompetent parents. Dresen responded to the charges by saying, "Agencies should only interfere with the way parents raise their children when accepted standards of child care have been violated."

The key words in Dresen's statement, according to Toronto family lawyer Susan Hirsh, are "acceptable standards." Hirsh, who represents mentally retarded parents seeking custody of their children, points out that in the past judges have ruled in some cases that



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welfare officials should remove children from retarded parents who, with help, might have been capable of providing adequate child care. Said Blasberg: "As soon as the child is put in to care, it is incredibly difficult for a parent to demonstrate his or her ability to look after that child."

As early as 1973, in a landmark decision in Klegman, Ont., provincial court Judge George Thomson ruled, "The fact of low parental intelligence should not be taken as determinative as to if the child's need for protection." The case involved a severely handicapped couple, Franklin and Bonita Reeves, and their 2½-year-old daughter, Brenda. Thomson expressed concern over the fact that the little girl lacked proper full-time care, that she had chronic diaper rash and a recurring cold. Yet he also remarked favorably on the strong bond between the child and her father. As a result, Thomson awarded the custody of Brenda to the father provided that he continues to receive a variety of social assistance.

But services specifically designed to help the retarded with parenting remain scarce. Social workers at a two-year-old program in Toronto called the Parent Education Project are currently teaching 38 mothers and fathers such basic skills as how to diaper and feed their babies. Psychologist Maurice Feldman, project director, cautions that the teaching can be slow and frustrating for both social workers and parents. A report on a similar project at the University of Nebraska in Omaha illustrates some of the problems. The study recounts the story of a retarded mother who did not know how to cook. A social worker, who was worried that the woman's child was not gaining weight, taught the mother to make pancakes. As a result, the mother began to feed her child pancakes for breakfast, lunch and dinner.

As the Nebraska project indicates, mentally handicapped parents, even with help, are not always successful. The lack of available support services adds to the problem. Gregory Douglas, an adult protective service worker with the YSCS in Toronto, points out that even in large urban centers there are few programs for retarded parents, especially those who have children over the age of two. One mother and father with whom he works recently expressed concern that their daughter, who is now in Grade 1, can read better than they can. Until comprehensive case histories widely available in the community, mentally handicapped parents such as the Reeves and the Reeves will continue to make do with what they have, and custody for the retarded will remain contentious.

—JANE MINGAY in Toronto



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Two ways to win a prize

PLUCK

By Jonathan Webb
*(McClelland and Stewart,
 360 pages, \$18.95)*

LAZARO

By David Kendall
*(McClelland and Stewart,
 340 pages, \$18.95)*

For the first time in the contest's six-year history, the judges of the 1983 Seal Books \$50,000 First Novel Award decided that two books should share the honor. Pluck by Jonathan Webb is solid, well-crafted commercial fiction, a crime novel with a solid and riveting touch and a dash of insight into character reminiscent of British mystery writer P. D. James. Pluck would be worth its weight in prize money to any publisher. David Kendall's Lazarо, on the other hand, still seems one draft away from completion, with a badly flawed opening and a luke-warm ending. But Kendall is giddily reckoning for joy because in his story of a wild child plucked from the Amazon



Webb: a solid, well-crafted first novel

jungle and tamed into the worst tangle of adult civilization. In splitting the prize, the Seal judges were trying to reward ambition as much as craft.

Pluck describes what happens when

an unassuming friend makes it to their middle years still hamstrung by the old images of each other. Back in particular is nostalgic for John Pluck, Cambridge circa 1958. As Webb describes him: "He was the sort of public school product, with the looks of a Greek demigod and the natural ascendancy of the captain of the first eleven, that is allegedly best to rule the country, but an accountably disappears within months of going down from college." Pluck has just enough money that he never has to earn any and just enough energy to exert at his only adult purpose: sex. In the eyes of the grown-up world, the present-day Pluck is a charming wuss. But to his five friends he is still the golden boy who forged their awkward solitary lives into links of a brief, charmed circle. When Pluck finally makes a big mistake—by committing murder—his friends, more prominent and successful than he, conceive impulsively to rescue the fallen hero.

At first, the plot is slow-paced to the point of boredom as Webb works his way through biographies of each of the now-those school friends. But from Pluck's crime onward, Webb plays the fictional game unrelentingly. Unpleasant characters become pathetic and full-flashed under the pressure of their conspiracy as each slowly realizes that even for all and all for one is a code only

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THERE'S MORE TO PETER AND JAN THAN MEETS THE EYE



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the Three Musketeers can live up to Phryk, who is evil, shadowy and oblivious to the pain he causes, receives his punishment in the end, not for the crime but for causing to be their hero.

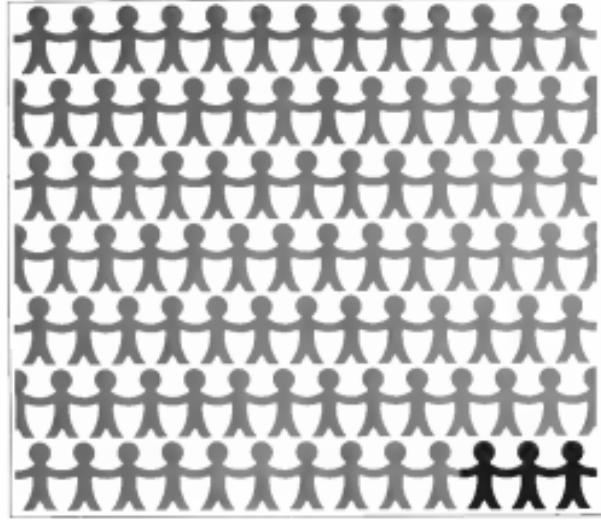
While Webb is always sure-footed, David Kendall, in *Lilacay*, sometimes manages to walk on water but as often lands face down in the mud. The wild child, Lilacay, must be the first fictional character an author ever introduced as an unfertilized egg; he drops into existence in his batcave-mother's womb as she delivers a quadruplet to a large Amazonian tribe. A disillusioned Roman Catholic missionary fertilizes the egg during a single coupling with Magic Woman. Kendall describes his "man at one with Nature after leaving her 'wom' cry.'" Thus, an anaconda eats the missionary.

Indeed, the entire first part of the book alternates daily between crude violence and pretentious banality to nature. A scene in which a Colombian cocaine smuggler rapes and kills Lilacay's mother for kicks is mindlessly stomach-turning. The orphaned Lilacay's subsequent adoption by a pod of dolphins does nothing to suspend disbelief. Kendall, a Toronto Sun reporter who has seen the Amazon region firsthand, says that he wanted to "acquaint readers with South America by combining two elements which coexist side-by-side in South America—spirituality and violence." But he seems unable to perform a balancing act between the two.

The shame of *Lilacay* is that readers may never penetrate to the middle of the book, where Kendall shows himself to be a promising writer. As soon as Lilacay, the dolphin boy, is kidnapped and dragged into civilization—rescuing the sufferer from the jangle of high-stakes gambling—the book becomes light, deft and imaginative. Lilacay quickly picks up the local trappings of human-kind, but first looks around and mostly questions and then at the dangerous streets of South American cities through wise animal eyes. Kendall expresses his digressions perfectly:

But the ending is, again, dismally failing. Lilacay, in a burst of generosity, saves his mother's murderer, twists him down and kills him at a Bogotá country club. His act of revenge is the true ending of the wild child's violent rampage, and ugly, according to Kendall, and Lilacay is now safely ennobled by it. But the elements of a more traditional happy ending don't give up their realization. It is as if Kendall embraced certain commercial overtures because of the success of the contest he was entering; the judge did award him half the prize, after all. But readers will have to wait for his next novel before they can judge him a winner.

—ASKE CULLINS



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October Crisis created a climate of "anger and fear" even in the Liberal Establishment, and the importance of the external affairs department was because "more and more a branch office of a foreign expanding bourgeoisie."

Early in Story's speech, Trudeau reads the diary of his Negro tennis grand-aunt in 1888. He finds it "dreadful" because the author "had no eyes for character, language or atmosphere." The folks were definitely not hereditary. In Ritchie's own books the insights into world affairs may be manageably few. The glimpse of ordinary life tends to confirm its soft public image ("the chauffeur was drunk again last night"). But for Ritchie, character, language and atmosphere are everything.

Steve Shultz is a good self-portrait of the sort of cultured individual who once ranned the diplomatic service in most of its imperial functions. Ritchie is a sophisticated gentilhomme who responds to real literature and fine painting. He found the Kennedy family superficial and could only witness his east polito face while struggling to comprehend self-made men such as Lyndon Johnson, John DeCicca or Ed Thomas (whom he calls, in the dardur, an "old goat"). It is fortunate that Ritchie's style of patrician diplomatic probably lagged in Canada longer than in many other countries and that he has been around to chronicle it.

—DAVID PETERSON

MACLEAN'S BEST-SELLER LIST

- | | |
|--|--|
| Fiction | |
| 1 The Little Drummer Girl, Isak Dinesen (D) | |
| 2 Poland, Michael (S) | |
| 3 The Name of the Rose, Eco (S) | |
| 4 Hollywood Wives, Collier (S) | |
| 5 Gatsby, F. Scott (U) | |
| 6 White Gold Workers, Dostoevsky (U) | |
| 7 The Selection of Peter S., Stavro (S) | |
| 8 Return of the Jedi (S) | |
| 9 Ancient Mariner, Shelley (S) | |
| 10 Exodus, Pugnac (S) | |
|
Nonfiction | |
| 1 In Search of Excellence, Peters and Waterman Jr. (D) | |
| 2 Weight Watchers, Kinsel (S) | |
| 3 The Price of Power, Hersey (S) | |
| 4 Charles and Diana Visit Canada, Hall (S) | |
| 5 The Best of James Beard, Beard (S) | |
| 6 The Last Lion, Monckton (S) | |
| 7 Powell, Thomas and Morgan White (S) | |
| 8 Out on a Limb, MacLean (S) | |
| 9 Olympic Arts and Everything, Rebellious, Stevens (S) | |
| 10 Jane Fonda's Workout Book, Fonda (S) | |

(S) Previous best seller

FILMS

The two greatest losses in the world

DANIEL
Directed by Sidney Lumet

The greatest virtue of *Daniel*, Sidney Lumet's often laudable adaptation of E.L. Doctorow's *The Book of Daniel*, is its complete lack of sentimentality. Doctorow's novel was, on part, an agauagistic, fictional narrative of the Judas and Eleazar Rosenberg conspiracy case. The Rosenbergs, called the Rosenbergs in both the book and the film, were executed in the electric chair in 1953 after failing to pass their secrets to the Soviets whether or not they were guilty or still a subject of heated debate. Doctorow was less concerned with the case itself than with the fate of the Rosenbergs' children, and Daniel, using Doctorow's "scripture," teases the son's attempts to come to grips with both his past and his parents' guilt, or lack of it. As in *Ragtime*, Doctorow has pole-vaulted over the facts and captured the spirit of the characters and their lives.

Daniel is Lumet's most complex film, both on the surface and in a deeper sense. The movie alternates with supreme ease from the story of Paul (Mandy Patinkin) and Rosalie Lazarus (Lindsay Crouse) to the modern narrative of young Daniel (Christopher Meloni) and his sister, Susan (Amanda Plummer). The bearded, long-haired Daniel of the 1950s is unbroken about the past, and it is a tribute to Hatten's performance that Daniel's bitterness clearly becomes a motivation to keep his son Susan is less lucky when the film opens; she has slit her wrists in the windows of a Holiday Inn ("What if she's not?" Daniel asks their adoptive parents, the Lowens [John Goodman and Maria Tucci]). "What if she's irreversibly?" If ever there was a portrait of the insatiable in it Plummer as Susan, with her strange, childlike voice and her startling, violent features. When Daniel visits Susan at an asylum, her eyes dart around like a cowering animal's, her laughter shivers

with underlying hysteria. The role is small, the performance is prima.

Susan and Daniel are epitomes of the storm, shattered back to earth by the *Ivanov* legacy. (Ed Asner), an amateur soul (John Beale) and a children's estate. Ingratitude, in their legacy—one that binds them through life and, for Daniel, a set of bone

trophies. Andrus, Bartokoski (The White Prince of the City). The 1950s and 1960s scenes have a yellow-pink glow, the modern scenes are mostly saturated with deep blues. The colors change toward the end, as the film oscillates between two funerals, and it is finally appropriate death never changes its hue.

Throughout the film Daniel occasionally appears in a full close-up, explaining in a controlled, almost robotic voice the various forms of execution used throughout history. Lumet intersperses shots of hands being placed into the mechanics of the electric chair throughout the entire narrative. As might be expected, the actual execution scenes are overpowering, although the little tap down of death that Paul performs as the current runs through him is an unforeseen shock to the viewer's system. Weekly, Lumet concentrates on the plight of the Rosenbergs rather than the battle of ideologies that took place in court. But he mixes the sexual electricity between Paul and Rosalie, and Patinkin's performance as the loquacious and smirking Paul is top broad. The real progression is left to Cressie as she tries, painfully, to be strong, maternal and calm.

It is perhaps fitting we made for a film adaptation of a complex novel to get everything right. The executioners have whitewashed Daniel slightly, and the abuse he showers on his wife (Eileen Barkis) lacks its power had in the novel. Lumet has a tendency to force-feed material rather than patiently dramatize it, especially during the执行 ending. Yet Daniel is fairly quiet moving. Yet Daniel is far too strong for some viewers to bear Daniel as a child saying, "We went home, and it was gone," or to watch Plummer grasp the ring of her dead, heavily crumpled in a fetal position. Daniel, for all its considerable power, captures and conveys the two greatest losses people can suffer, which are home and identity.

—LAURENCE OTTOLINI



Daniel: a subtle attempt and the electric chair

to be buried inside his own pupils. Perhaps the most touching sequence is Daniel is the one in which the children have escaped from the shelter and try to find their home as Paul Robert sings *The Little Light of Mine*, a dirge for the dying of their hope. Daniel is the strong one and accepts the boarded up house as a fact, the carers catch him before he can dash across the room to turn off the lights.

The shifts in time in *Daniel* are smooth, partly because of the editing but mostly through the work of casting

and costume design. Lumet has a tendency to force-feed material rather than patiently dramatize it, especially during the execution ending. Yet Daniel is fairly quiet moving. Yet Daniel is far too strong for some viewers to bear Daniel as a child saying, "We went home, and it was gone," or to watch Plummer grasp the ring of her dead, heavily crumpled in a fetal position. Daniel, for all its considerable power, captures and conveys the two greatest losses people can suffer, which are home and identity.

—LAURENCE OTTOLINI

The enveloping hell of sadism

MERRY CHRISTMAS,
MR. LAWRENCE
Directed by Nagisa Ôshima

Set in 1942 in a Java prison-of-war camp, "Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrence" explores savagely and with extreme violence how war breeds sadists. In the midst of two cultures clashing explosively there is only a single ray of hope—a simple moment of sadness when a Japanese officer says:

"Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrence" is a British one—to lift the viewer out of an overwhelming hell. John Lawrence himself (Tom Conti) is the soul of reason, a pacemaker and empathizer, yet he is no match for the emotional stress that pervades the camp. The nature of repressed homoerotic tendencies takes over as the new camp commander, Yuki (Kiyoshi Atsumi), tries to break the spirit of the celebrated prisoner Jack Colville (David Bowie). Law, the desire him. By Christmas (the progression of time is vague) the Japanese have reached boiling point. Lawrence and Colville spend the night thinking they are awaiting death until a express arrives from the brutal Sgt. Hara (Takeshi), who releases them with the macabre title phrase. Then the torture continues, and the phrase begins to haunt the men.

Director Nagisa Ôshima (in the disc of the *Samurai* trilogy captures the erotic tension between Colville and Yuki not through dialogue, but with a masterful probing the subtle responsiveness faces. The film is shot in an austere Japanese style with emphasis of emotion. In a desperate attempt to stop the slaughter of some prisoners, Colville knees Yuki to save the commanding officer's rage upon himself. Lured over in slow motion, it becomes the loss of death. Yuki carries Colville up to the neck and leaves him to rot in the sun.

However, a brief shot of a battered alighting on his roasting head points to Ôshima's staying sensibilities. Although it often imparts the film looks a narrative grace clearly edging triteness and an extended flashback sequence involving Colville's confuse, trouble and stroke of sexual torment.

Kaplin, who directs with considerable skill, opens with a marvellous sequence shot on a macstrone, while Shirley, as a young girl, sits on the lap of her bittersweet father (Hiro Astor) as he drives his car; he holds the wheel to her and floors the accelerator. Shirley inherits both her courage and her fearful fascination with speed from her father, but, years later in 1966, she is only a teenage waitress carrying a hook for a local gamblers; Jack Mulcahy (Les Romo). Jack is a wort-winded gambler who is not prepared for Shirley



Redford and Edwards: a startlingly brilliant portrayal of a stock-car racer

A race for personal survival

HEART LIKE A WHEEL
Directed by Jonathan Kaplan

Bronnie Bedelia's performance as stock-car racer Shirley Muldowney in *Heart Like a Wheel* is startlingly brilliant. Formerly an actress with a rather simpering quality (she played the pregnant wife in *They Shoot Horses, Don't They?*), Bedelia is not really a known quantity. As a result, her dazzling work in the true-to-life *Motor Like a Wheel* is as unexpected as Sally Field's was in *Sally Field Is in Trouble*. Kaplan's extremely likeable movie traces Muldowney's career from her first attempts at racing in Schenectady, N.Y., in 1966 to her unprecedented second National Hot Rod Association World Championship in 1969.

Less about racing than personal struggle, *Heart Like a Wheel* also concerns the relationships of three men who supported, counseled and drove Muldowney to her triumphs.

Kaplan, who directs with considerable skill, opens with a marvellous sequence shot on a macstrone, while Shirley, as a young girl, sits on the lap of her bittersweet father (Hiro Astor) as he drives his car; he holds the wheel to her and floors the accelerator. Shirley inherits both her courage and her fearful fascination with speed from her father, but, years later in 1966, she is only a teenage waitress carrying a hook for a local gamblers; Jack Mulcahy (Les Romo). Jack is a wort-winded gambler who is not prepared for Shirley

boy's continuing success after she first runs for grocery money. Gratefully, Bedelia keeps the movie away from easy sentimentalism. Shirley Muldowney's struggle to break the gender barrier in racing was not that of a woman forging ahead for all women, but for her own survival.

Despite the heartbreak and feeling encapsulated for us long the lead actress, Jack begins to resent her wife's renown. When she leaves him after a violent, violent encounter, she calls their son (Anthony Edwards) from a pay phone, telling him that she is leaving and will wait for him. The play of tenderness, regret, terror and a shade of hope across Bedelia's face makes that scene memorable. And her grief over her father's death (Astor is such a charismatic actor that the audience will share her emotions) is devoid of any mannerism. Bedelia's performance is so deeply felt, explored and masterfully balanced that it banishes any reminders of acting.

Shirley's life forces ahead hand in hand with disappointment and frustration. Another champion driver, Connie Kalitta (Lisa Bridges), eventually becomes her lover and competitor. Although they stay together for a long time, Connie cannot keep her hands off other women. Bridges wonderfully balances his character between charmer and lost. For her part, Shirley is left alone with her larvae, which Bedelia matches every milky and marmous of the way.

—L.O.T.

The dangers of a little learning

EDUCATING RITA
Directed by Louis Malle

The best reasons for seeing *Educating Rita*, an update of the Pygmalion story, are Michael Caine and Julie Walters. Caine's role as Frank Bryant, an elderly professor of literature, is a challenge to his recent complacency as screen. Piled with self-righteousness over his fullness-as-a-part, Bryant is a man who has almost reached rock bottom: he sleeps up drunk in his classes and puts a bottle of firecrackers on his bookshelf. But a new private pupil, Rita (newcomer Walters), breaks into Bryant's stuffy study and slowly brings him back to life.

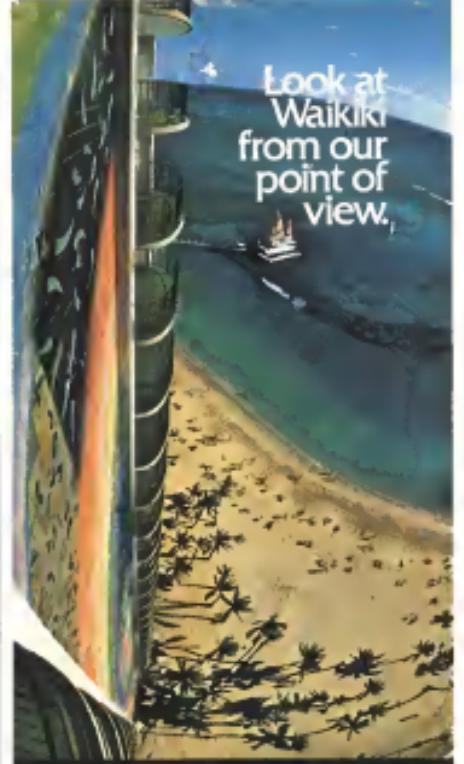
Although *Educating Rita* is an conventionally written and conventionally staged stage original, Walters' performance and teaching performance overcomes any stagnation. Her hardened student only two things in life: books and books. Bryant fails to provide her with the hokum until she learns "To sing a better song." She seizes all the knowledge she has wanted and eventually she leaves her book-learning system. But a little learning is a dangerous thing, says Rita, and Rita watches as Rita's education in the pretentiously spacious and her natural wit shames her. Ashamed of her ignorance, Rita makes the sad mistake of confiding in Bryant (which includes emotional sensitivity) with learning (which does not necessarily).

Jane Walker is a kind of British Judy Holiday, even her hair looks alert, and she walks prettily in her high heels. The someone who is constantly in the deck of a boat. When Bryant shows her a copy of E.M. Forster's *Howard's End*, she comments in her condescension: "Assume nothing, doesn't it?" and continues to pull away on her Railways. Rita is beautiful and trusting—Bryant admires and, reportedly, falls in love with those qualities. But she soon changes from the ingenuous, dull housewife to a more measured, less naive know-it-all; a song sometimes replaces the light of discovery that glows on her face.

At the point when Educating Rita begins to question the value of knowledge, she takes notes on a slightly anti-intellectual note. Playwright-screenwriter Willy Russell has not exactly figured out where he stands on the subject. Only Caine and Walters, and the performing rhythm they develop, prevent Educating Rita from becoming a much more laborious lesson.

—L.O.T.

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Growing up under P.E. Trudeau

By Don McGillivray

The Ottawa press corps loves Pierre Trudeau more than it will ever admit. There won't be much mention at the National Press Club here, one of these days, he puts out to sea. The relationship is, as usually perceived, one of arrogance and contempt on the Prime Minister's side and a somewhat spiteful sense of mystery among the ladies and lasses of the mass media. But Trudeau's refusal to court the press corps in the past 18 years has forced it to be more independent than it would have wished.

Ottawa is a busy place. The power brokers, the power brokers, the power seekers and the power-seekers all know each other. As they shall on the Sparks Street Mall and Table-top in the parliamentary restaurants, it's easy for journalists to imagine that they've made it into the inner circles of power.

Lower Parliament used to feature the likes of by having selected sermons in for sandwiches on the back porch of 24 Sussex Drive. He'd ask them what they thought he ought to do about pensioner or public service collective bargaining and other weighty affairs of state, and they'd solemnly give him their opinions. These sessions may have done Pearson a bit of good. He was at his best in face-to-face situations. But there was always a concealed reserve about him, and he tended to have fangs in the press gallery rather than creases.

John Diefenderfer treasured occasions. He liked to relax by swapping stories with pals, like the gang who used to sit around the general store or the hardware shop in the little towns of Saskatchewan. And there were always press gallery people who had privileged access, although the list divided as the hostility between press gallery and press minister grew.

Even Mackenzie King used to invite Grant Dexter of the Winnipeg Free Press for tea and a chat. And he created the newspaperman as well as his dog "Have a kinsel, Dexter," he'd say, as he tossed a morsel in the general direction of both, giving the Free Press man the option of catching it with his hand or his teeth.

None of this for Trudeau. He has been known to go camping with Craig Oliver of CTV. But he has had no real press contacts. He refused this year to endure the evident pain of sitting through the

annual press gallery dinner. His press conferences have almost ceased, and his few contacts with reporters are still and uncommunicative.

Trudeau's attitude has been a major factor in changing the old shabby press gallery into a diffused and more independent press corps. No longer does the life of the Ottawa journalist centre on the gallery of the Commons, where there are seats for only about 70 of the 300 people who belong — mostly for reasons of convenience — to the Parliamentary Press Gallery. They visit the House by way of telephones.

In the days of King, St. Laurent and even Diefenderfer, most press gallery members were in the pockets of the Trudeau, the rest were in the pockets of the Trudeau. Now few have any such allegiance. Watergate was a factor, as is the fact that the number of journalists has tripled in the past 20 years. But Trudeau's refusal to admit any reporter to

Mulroney is a crony seeker, but Trudeau made the press corps more independent and more professional

the innermost of the inner circles has destroyed all inner circles.

This is a prediction for Brian Mulroney, who is a crony seeker on the model of Diefenderfer. Like Premier Hiroshi of New Brunswick, Mulroney is a bit of a media groupie and carefully cultivated a list of press pals as he climbed the slippery slope to the Tory leadership.

But having been forced into more independence by circumstances and Trudeau, today's press corps likes the feeling of being nobody's men and women. So there's some resentment of the Mulroney cronies who are prepared to take up the old role as their man with Ottawa for his coronation as prime minister.

That's why there was little attempt to conceal the glee of many members of the Ottawa press corps when Mulroney's grand entrance into Parliament turned out to be something out of a Buster Keaton movie. The great man sauntered into the House and turned his famous profile to give the folks the benefit of his best side. This kapow! The press snicker-punched him again and again.

Mulroney will learn, the hard way, to handle himself better in the Commons. But he's going to have trouble with the press corps. It's not that they are firmly attached to the Liberals, as some have suggested. Anything but! Many of them want to see Trudeau go so badly that they can't wait for his retirement and keep predicting it prematurely. A few want so much to see Trudeau depart that they're trying to go easy on Mulroney to give him a chance. That in itself tells a lot. If Mulroneymanns were racing, as Trudeauism was in 1968, they would have to retreat their entries rather than hang it up.

Mulroney is an unlikely subject of press marginalization, though. He's a bit quixotic and mother-churchish, too much of a "Captain Plastic" as he's sometimes called, among the press corps. Trudeau in 1968 was refreshingly different. Mulroney is out of the old mould of the full-blown politician, hot with a thin skin that may be his undoing. Trudeau has survived the worst press any Canadian prime minister ever had by being oblivious to it, or at least pretending that he is. Mulroney will have to split being touchy if he wants to survive long enough to become prime minister.

There's a chance that Mulroney will charm his way into the hearts of the press people, outwardly tough but inwardly soft as they are. Nothing is impossible. But it's a mighty slim chance. Who you know matters less in the national press corps now than what you know. The ability to analyze the important items in the fluid of paper that flows from the federal government is more important now than hot tips on this policy or that. For one thing, the policies turn out to be mostly fan-flam with catchy names and no substance. And since this is already the type of thing Mulroney has issued before and after becoming Conservative leader, there's little reason to think that a government he heads will be much different.

Under Pierre Trudeau's benign neglect, the Ottawa press corps has grown up. It's more professional, better educated and trained, less likely to have its head torqued by a fleshing snob or a political ignoramus. When press people meet the leading fathers of their profession, they're unlikely to measure him. But he deserves a place in their pantheon.

Don McGillivray is national consumer editor for *Seventeen News*.



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